PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY BY THE PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY.

OFFICE, 76 FIFTH STREET, (OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.)

C. D. BRIGHAM, ... *Editor.*

R. D. THOMPSON, . . *Business Manager.*

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

Single Copy.......................................3 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier, (per week)..........25 Cents.
Mail Subscribers, (per year)...............$10 00.
Address THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. V. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 4, 1867. NO. 71.

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,

A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:

Per Year, (52 issues)..............$2 00
In Clubs of Twenty...................1 50.
One copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order and in no instance can these be deviated from.

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.
Address COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Premium Trunk Factory.

Many changes have occurred in business circles in this city during the past twenty years, and in almost every instance, these changes have resulted for the better, not only for the party or parties interested, but for the buyers—the public in general. Now, one of the most striking changes, and one that will redound to the pecuniary benefit of our citizens is that of Mr. Joseph Liebler, who for many years past has been the *bona fide practical trunk maker of the West*, having been connected with the well known house of Messrs. Gilmore & Liebler, to the extensive business of which firm Mr. Joseph Liebler succeeded, and he is now sole proprietor of the establishment, which is located at No. 104 Wood street, and he is *the only trunk manufacturer in this city*. All persons who are desirous of purchasing in this line to an advantage to themselves will most assuredly consult their interests by going direct to "headquarters." There are a number of dealers who *sell* trunks in this city, but as they have to buy from the manufacturers the public will certainly save money by patronizing Mr. Liebler. He is the *only exclusive dealer* in all descriptions of Gent's, Ladies' and Children's Trunks, Satchels, Traveling bags, Carpet Sacks, etc., in Pittsburgh, and he has earned an indisputable fame in making the nicest and *best quality* Sole Leather Trunks, with patent trays, etc., that have ever been introduced by any trunk maker in the country. Trunks of all kinds and everything in the line of Trunks, Traveling Bags, Satchels, sacks, etc., sold wholesale and retail, and at prices which cannot fail to satisfy every customer. Mr. Liebler has taken the first and highest premium whenever and wherever he has come in competition with other parties in this branch of trade. Ladies and Gentlemen who call on Mr. Liebler, at No. 104 Wood street, will be well pleased with his exertions to sell them beautiful and desirable articles in his line that he will warrant and can unhesitatingly and candidly recommend. If you are going to be married, or intend to travel, or are passing through the city, do not fail to drop into Mr. Liebler's Store, No. 104 Wood street. Our readers ought not to fail patronizing him whenever they want anything in his line, as he always has the largest and best stock in the city, at the cheapest prices, from which his customers can make their selections. sw

Furs---Bulletin of Prices.

French Coney sets for $5, worth $7.
Water Mink sets for $7, worth $9.
American Fitch sets for $10, worth $15.
Siberian Squirrel sets $11, worth $14.
Siberian Squirrel sets $14, worth $18.
Siberian Squirrel sets $16, worth $20.
Siberian Squirrel sets $20, worth $25.
Siberian Squirrel sets $25, worth $30.
Siberian Squirrel sets $30, worth $38.
Children's sets for $3, worth $5.
Children's sets for $1 50, worth $6 00.
Black Coney Muff for $2 00, worth $3 00.
Black Coney Muff for $3 00, worth $1 50.
Hudson Bay Mink Berthas and Muff for $65 00 worth $85.
Hudson Bay Mink Berthas and Muff for $75 00, worth $90 00.
Hudson Bay Mink Berthas and Muff for $90, worth $120.
Two Striped Mink Muff $18, worth $23.
Two Striped Mink Muff $20, worth $25.
Two Striped Mink Muff $25, worth $30.
Two Striped Mink Muff $30, worth $40.
Hudson Bay Wolf Robes $32, worth $40.
Prairie Wolf Robes $28, worth $35.
Buffalo Robes $8, worth $12.
Buffalo Robes, lined, $18, worth $22.
Ladies' Hoods, fur trimmed, $2, worth $2 50.
Ladies' Hoods, fur trimmed, $3, worth $4.
Full line of Hats and Caps.
FIN. MAINS & CO.,
ws No. 264 Liberty street, opposite Hand.

Greenbacks for All.

Col. Beazell's patent copy-right is all the rage. Every person who has secured territory is making money rapidly. The following letter speaks for itself:

GREENVILLE, MERCER COUNTY, PA., }
November 28, 1867. }

Col. J. W. Beazell, Room No. 5, Kuhn's Law Building, 95 Diamond street, Pittsburgh, Pa.:

DEAR SIR:—I write you a few lines, as I promised, in regard to my success. *I was lucky in securing territory from you.* I have just commenced operating here, and in *a few hours have cleared $35 cash.* Your splendid patent and copyright is very popular with the people. *I can easily clear $100 per day with it in this county.* Will write you again when fairly under way. Very respectfully, &c.,
[Signed] T. J. HAMILTON,
Grocery Store, Sewickley, Pa.

Joseph Horne, & Co.,

Nos. 77 and 79 Market street, are now prepared to offer, either at wholesale or retail, and at prices which cannot fail to suit purchasers, one of the largest and most desirable assortments of straw and millinery goods, notions, etc., ever offered in this city. This firm occupy an extensive store, covering two lots, and crowded from cellar to attic with an immense stock of goods. Purchasers cannot fail in obtaining the goods they require, at the lowest eastern cash prices at this establishment. Call and examine.

A Capital Christmas Gift.

Go to Putnam & House's extensive Furnishing Goods Emporium, No. 72 Fifth street, and buy *a half a dozen* of splendid shirts, for a *Holiday gift* to your friend.

For Holiday Gifts.

Segars, Tobacco, Pipes, Cases, &c., go to L. N. Hall's Tobacco Emporium, No. 184 Wood street, intersection of Liberty street. Drop in and examine our new stock.

STORE ROOM FOR RENT, No. 117 Federal street, Allegheny City, at present occupied by E. R. Wilson as a Hat and Cap store, being one of the best located stores in Allegheny City. Counter and cases for sale. Enquire of E. R. Wilson.

SELLING OFF!—The entire stock of Hats and Caps at a great reduction in prices, at 117 Federal street, Allegheny City.

HATS AND CAPS are down at No. 117 Federal street, Allegheny City. Store for rent.

BARGAINS in Boys and Children's Hats, at No. 117 Federal street, Allegheny City. Selling off—going to move, and wish to clean out.

The party that secures No. 117 Federal street, will get one of the best locations in Allegheny City.

REDUCTION in Dress Goods, at Bates & Bell's. All wool Poplins for $1 00, worth $1 50, at Bates & Bell's, 21 Fifth street.

FRENCH Merinos for 75 and 80 cents, sold recently at $1 25. Bates & Bell.

Leaf Tobacco.

Havana, Yara, Connecticut, New York State, at New York prices, branch of Julian Allen, 172 Water street, New York. Daniel F. Dinan, 75 Water street, Pittsburgh.

BUY fine and rich Shawls of evening silks, from $2 00 to $10 00, at Bates & Bell's.

FINE Cashmere Shawls, from $25 00 to $75 00, at Bates & Bell's.

STANDARD made up Goods at the lowest cash prices. Bates & Bell.

WOOL SHAWLS—Single and double, a *very fine stock*, at Bates & Bell's, 21 Fifth street.

CLOAKS—A job lot of very fine goods, at about one-half their value. Bates & Bell.

BLANKETS, Counterpanes, Coverlets, Crib Blankets, Cradle Blankets, Linen Goods, of all kinds, in full stock, at Bates & Bell's.

COTTON GOODS of all kinds, marked down. Bates & Bell, 21 Fifth street.

The Daily Commercial

CITY REPUBLICAN TICKET.

ELECTION TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10.

FOR MAYOR.
JOHN W. RIDDELL.

FOR CITY TREASURER.
WILLIAM C. McCARTHY.

FOR CONTROLLER.
JOHN McCARGO.

FOR CITY ATTORNEY.
JACOB F. SLAGLE.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The radical members of the Alabama Convention held a caucus on Monday evening, and nominated a ticket for State officers. W. H. Smith, of Randolph county, was nominated for Governor. He is a man of moderate views, and was late Superintendent of Registration in the State. A. J. Applegate, of Madison county, formerly of Ohio, who is an ultra radical, was nominated for Lieutenant Governor. All the other candidates are extremely radical, and nearly all Northern men.

The educational ordinance introduced in the Louisiana Convention provides that no person shall establish a private school unless licensed by the State, and all such schools shall be taxed the same as all other professional institutions.

The receipts from internal revenue on Monday were $2,213,000.

A decree has been issued in Venezuela, imposing an additional duty of twenty per cent. on all imports except flour.

The Austrian frigate Novara, with Maximilian's remains, sails to-day from Havana for Trieste.

A ship load of supplies for the sufferers by the hurricane at Porto Rico, will be sent from Havana to-day.

At midnight on the 30th ult., three shocks of earthquake were felt at Santiago de Cuba, and caused considerable alarm. Earthquakes are reported at Kingston, and a violent earthquake at Mayaquiz, Porto Rico, on the 18th ult. The convulsion at St. Thomas is reported as terrible. One of the volcanic craters vomited lava, and the sea rose fifty feet. At St. Domingo, shocks were very severe. Many houses were demolished, and a number of vessels driven ashore. The people of Little Saba are vainly striving to flee from the Island, which was partially submerged, simultaneously with the breaking of the volcano and the agitation of the earth.

The Toronto *Globe's* Ottowa correspondent says: Notice was given in the House last night that the following resolution would be moved to-day:

Resolved, That in the interest of trade, it is expedient to enact that in the future American silver be a legal tender at eighty cents on the dollar on the various coins of that country.

Robert Denniston, late State Comptroller of New York, died at Salisbury on Monday.

Rev. Edward Dunbar, convicted of polygamy, at Minneapolis, Minn., was sentenced yesterday to three years and eight months, at hard labor, in the penitentiary.

The result of the South Carolina election can only be decided by the official count.

Gen. Canby has issued an order regulating the taxes in South Carolina, for the support of the State organizations during the current year.

Gen. Hancock has appointed A. Cazabat Judge of the Second Judicial District of Louisiana.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

XLth CONGRESS.

Reception of the President's Message.

Indignant at Its Premature Publication.

THE ORIGINAL OFFENDER TO BE PUNISHED.

Friends of Impeachment Claim to be Strengthened by the Message.

Probable Repeal of the Cotton Tax.

Senators Strike a Handle from Their Names.

Alterations in Senate Committees.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, December 3, 1867.

Congress has been noted to-day for the presentation of the President's message and the annual reports. The fact that they had been prematurely published in almost every city of the country and that Senators and members had read the message in the Baltimore papers hours before either House convened, caused more excitement and indignation among the majority than any portion of the message could possibly have created. In the Senate it was received without comment and read, but in the House the members seriously doubted whether an Executive message which reached Congress first through the newspapers should be received afterwards through the hands of the President. Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, without making any motion, raised the doubt in debate, and declared that the message was hawked about the streets of Washington last night as a matter of traffic, while Mr. Covode insisted that he knew of its sale to journalists at a hundred dollars per copy. Mr. Schenck maintained that one of the President's friends, and thereby indirectly the President, had shown this disrespect to Congress by publishing the message wherever it would be paid for. The President is of the opinion that the pledge given by a Boston correspondent was broken, and the message made public by him. Although a Congressional investigation was talked of, no action was taken, and the message was read in the House. That portion where the President alludes to his faith in the people as evinced in the late elections created a great deal of laughter, in which both the Republican and Democratic sides heartily participated. When the reading was finished, the message was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union for future discussion. The friends of the impeachment movement claim that they are materially strengthened by the tone of that portion of the message on Reconstruction.

The report of the Election Committee on the Kentucky cases was then taken up, and a resolution was adopted declaring Messrs. Beck, Jones, Grover and Knott entitled to their seats, and they were sworn in. The cases of Messrs. Trimble, Brown and Young were laid over, as there are contestants for their seats and charges of disloyalty have been preferred against them.

Mr. Schenck reported a bill to repeal the cotton tax which had been agreed on by the Ways and Means Committee, and the House discussed it until the adjournment. It will probably pass by a close vote.

In the Senate to-day the prefix "honorable," attached to the names of Senators in the journal of yesterday, was stricken out, on motion of Mr. Buckalew. It occurs in the list of Senators present at the opening of the session, and it appeared on inquiry that it had been customary to attach that handle to Senatorial names, but the Senate voted to discontinue the practice.

The message was attentively listened to by the Senators and by a small audience in the galleries.

Lord and Lady Amberly, the eldest son and daughter-in-law of Lord John Russell, were in the diplomatic gallery during most of the day's session.

At the regular Cabinet meeting to-day the premature publicity given to the annual message and reports was commented on, and the President announced his intention to punish as far as possible the original offender.

The list of Senate Committees announced to-day shows no change in any of the chairmanships, and only the following alteration: Mr. Bayard is added to the Committee on Private Land Claims and Pensions, Mr. Conness to that on Revolutionary Claims, Mr. Guthrie to that on Mines and Mining, Mr. Patterson, of N. H., is placed upon the Joint Committee on Retrenchment in the Senate, and Messrs. Anthony, Pomeroy and Edmunds are appointed to the Committee on Revising the Rules of the Senate.

Edmund Cooper has been appointed Acting Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and Gen. Jeffries has been appointed Acting Register of the Treasury to fill vacancies, under authority of the act of Congress of 1795. This was done by the President to avoid the construction placed by the Senate on the recess of Congress, by which Cooper's original commission fell. The Senate, it is said, will show the President that the act of 1795 was repealed in 1844, and that after all Cooper is not commissioned and cannot be until confirmed.

The Committee on Ways and Means have under consideration a bill to repeal the law allowing a contraction of the currency, and it looks as though a majority of the Committee favored it. It will be reported at an early day.

To Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, December 3, 1867.

SENATE.

On motion of Mr. BUCKALEW, who considered the practice on the part of the Clerks of doubtful propriety, the journal was amended by striking out the word "Honorable" before each member's name.

Petitions were presented from private claimants on account of losses in Government service for pension, impartial suffrage, and from a private soldier, one of the captors of Jefferson Davis, for reward. All referred.

The Senate proceeded to the election of Standing Committees, and ballot was dispensed with by unanimous consent.

Foreign Relations—Sumner, Fessenden, Cameron, Harlan, Morton, Patterson, N. H.; Johnson.
Finance—Sherman, Morgan, Williams, Van Winkel, Cattell, Henderson, Morrill, Vt.
Appropriations—Morrill, Me.; Grimes, Howe, Wilson, Cole, Conkling, Guthrie.
Commerce—Chandler, Morrill, Me.; Morgan, Sprague, Corbett, Patterson, Tenn.; Doolittle.
Manufactures—Sprague, Pomeroy, Yates, Cole, Dixon.
Agriculture—Cameron, Cattell, Morton, Tipton, Guthrie.
Military Affairs—Wilson, Howard, Sprague, Cameron, Morton, Thayer Doolittle.
Naval Affairs—Grimes, Anthony, Cragin, Nye, Frelinghuysen, Drake, Hendricks.
Postoffice—Ramsay, Conness, Pomeroy, Van Winkel, Harlan, Morrill, Vt.; Dixon.
Public Lands—Pomeroy, Steward, Edmunds, Cattell, Williams, Tipton, Hendricks.
Private Land Claims—Williams, Howard, Ferry, Norton, Bayard.
Indian Affairs—Henderson, Morrill, Me.; Ross, Corbett, Thayer, Buckalew, Doolittle.
Pensions—Van Winkel, Edmunds, Trumbull, Fowler, Tipton, Davis, Bayard.
Revolutionary Claims—Nye, Chandler, Howe, Patterson, Tenn.; Conness.
Claims—Howe, Willey, Frelinghuysen, Howard, Morrill, Vt.; Cole, Davis.
District of Columbia—Harlan, Sumner, Henderson, Willey, Patterson, N. H.; Corbett, Patterson, Tenn.
Patents—Willey, Sherman, Thayer, Ferry, Norton.
Public Buildings—Fessenden, Trumbull, Grimes, Ferry, Johnson.
Territories—Yates, Nye, Cragin, Fowler, Ramsay, Ferry, Davis.
Pacific Railroad—Howard, Sherman, Morgan, Conness, Ramsay, Stewart, Wilson, Harlan, Drake.
Contingent Expenses of the Senate—Cragin, Drake, Buckalew.
Engrossed Bills—Fowler, Summer, Morton.
Mines and Mining—Conness, Stewart, Anthony, Yates, Conkling, Guthrie.
Joint Committee on Printing—Anthony, Ross, Johnson.
Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills—Ross, Patterson, N. H., and Dixon.
Joint Committee on Retrenchment—Edmunds, Williams, Patterson, N. H., Buckalew.
Joint Committee to Revise and Fix the Pay of the Second House—Fessenden Sherman, Buckalew.
To Examine Claims and Accounts for Repairs and Furnishing Executive Mansion—Harlan, Norton.
On Ordnance—Howard, Cameron, Drake.
On Revising Rules of the Senate—Anthony, Pomeroy, Edmunds.

Mr. WILLIAMS presented a petition from government clerks and employees in the city that provisions of the resolution passed January 7th, increasing their salaries for the current year, be continued. Referred.

The President's message was announced by Colonel Robert Johnson, and its reading commenced at half past twelve.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, 3,000 copies of the message were ordered printed for the use of the Senate.

The reports of the Secretary of the Treasury and Comptroller of the Currency were presented and the same number of copies ordered to be printed.

Mr. NYE introduced a bill authorizing the Western Pacific Railroad to locate the terminus of its railroad and telegraph line at Yerbo Bono Island, in San Francisco Bay, and granting them such portion of the island as may not be selected for the fortifications within one year from the passage of this act; also authorizing them to construct a railroad thence to a point on their present line at or south of the city of Stockton, enfranchising them with all the privileges and subjecting them to all the conditions of the several acts of Congress relating to said company; provided, that nothing in this act shall be construed to increase the subsidies in bonds beyond those accruing under the existing line of location and laws heretofore passed. Referred.

A resolution was offered by Mr. MORTON, requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to report the amount and character of taxes levied and collected by the several States from National Banks; also, the amount of bonds deposited by them with the Government as security; the amount of interest paid thereon annually in gold, and the value thereof in legal tender notes.

At the suggestion of Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, the words "including the amount received for licenses" were inserted in the first clause. The resolution was then adopted.

Mr. TIPTON offered a resolution directing the Committee on Territories to inquire into the expediency of so amending the organic law of New Mexico that that government shall have no greater power over the legislation of said Territory than the President, under the constitution, has over the legislation of Congress. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The SPEAKER presented several communications from the Secretary of War *ad interim*, including the draft of a resolution explanatory of certain acts for an arsenal at Rock Island, Ill. All the papers were referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, on account of feebleness and inability to make himself heard by the House from his own seat, came up to the Clerk's desk and asked leave to introduce a bill and resolutions as follows: "A bill to establish a system of common schools for the District of Columbia." Referred to a select committee of five, the same as served last session, viz: Stevens, Pa.; Van Aernam, Williams, Ind.; Loughridge.

Mr. STEVENS introduced a resolution relative to the partition of Texas. It instructs the Committee on Reconstruction to inquire into the expediency of dividing the Territory lately known as the State of Texas into two or more States, to be admitted into the Union when duly qualified.

Mr. ELDRIDGE objected, remarking that the State of Texas was enough to be held under a despotic government.

Mr. STEVENS explained that his resolution was merely one of inquiry.

The SPEAKER stated that the effect of the resolution would be to revive the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. ELDRIDGE persisted in his objection, and the resolution was not received.

A resolution was introduced by Mr. STEVENS concerning the tax on spirits, directing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the propriety of so amending the revenue laws as to ascertain and assess the value according to the capacity of the still, instead of the present mode. Adopted.

Mr. STEVENS introduced a resolution relative to census in the conquered States.

Mr. CHANDLER objected, when Mr. Stevens, after stating that the resolution was merely one of inquiry into its expediency, withdrew the resolution.

On motion of Mr. COVODE, his colleague, Mr. Finney, obtained indefinite leave of absence on account of sickness in Switzerland.

Mr. COOK, from the Committee on Elections, made a report in the matter of the Kentucky representatives, and asked for action to-day.

The Clerk proceeded to read the report, but before concluding the President's annual message was delivered, and the reading of the election report was suspended. It recommends the admission to seats of Knott, Grover, Jones and Beck; as to Trimble, Brown and Young, the Committee have not disposed of their cases.

Mr. SCHENCK, rising to a question of privilege, said:

I understand the paper now presented is the annual message of the President of the United States. I wish to call the attention of the House and country to the fact that that message was published this morning in all the papers of the leading cities of the Union. I hold in my hand the Baltimore *Gazette*, with a copy of the message in full. It is a paper addressed to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, as required by the Constitution. I hold it to be disrespectful to Congress that this paper should first make its appearance in the public prints before its being communicated to Congress. Rumor says some hanger on about the White House, or some favorite individual, has made traffic with the message, and sold it to the different newspapers. If that be the case, it renders it more disrespectful to this Congress. I will not object to the message being read, although I might properly do so under the circumstances, because we owe respect to the great office which that man holds, although we may not respect the incumbent.

The publication of the message is certainly an act of disrespect, but who is the guilty party? The President, in sending out the message in advance of its official promulgation, has done nothing more or less than has been done by his predecessors in office, but always with the express or implied pledge of honor that it will not be published until officially promulgated. I, as a member of the press, deeply regret that that pledge of honor has been violated, I think for a game which is not worth the candle.

Mr. FARNSWORTH insisted on the regular order of business, which was the reading of the annual message.

Mr. COVODE desired to say the message was sold in open market, but his remarks were cut off by the Speaker rapping to order.

The Clerk at 1:35 proceeded to read the President's message.

Mr. SCHENCK, in moving reference of the message to the Committee of the Whole, said:

There is a great deal in that Message which I think it probable will command the assent of most of us, and there is a great deal more, and especially in that part which relates to Reconstruction of the States that have been in rebellion, breathing as it does the spirit not only of defiance, but I may even say of ill-temper towards Congress, which I apprehend will not, when we come to discuss the contents of the Message in Congress, pass without challenging criticism and comment. When the Message first came in, I spoke of it as apparently disrespectful that the Annual Message of the President should find its way into the public prints of the country, at least in all the cities, before it had been communicated to Congress, to which it is addressed. I did not wish to be understood as charging that the President himself was directly a party to such a disposition of the message. I did say, and I am somewhat confirmed in my belief by information which I have had since, that with or without the President being a party to the arrangement, persons in his confidence have made a traffic of the message for money.

Mr. SCHENCK also alluded to the address on the title page of the officially printed copies of the message, which says, "To the two houses of Congress." I do not know what is intended by that. It seems to have been thought by Congress, when it passed the act of the 22d of January last, providing that in addition to the present regular time of meeting of Congress there shall be a meeting on the 4th day of March, at the beginning of each Congress, that it was adding another to the already existing number of regular meetings of Congress, and doing it by law. I do not know who is responsible for this title page, but it looks to me as if somebody else having the confidence of the President, has undertaken a petty fling at Congress, by an intimation at the very threshold that its legislation is not worthy of being regarded as legal or within its constitutional powers.

Mr. LOGAN, referring to the paragraph in the message as to the possibility of a violent collision between the Executive and Legislative Departments of the Government, said that feeling very sorry there should be such a contingency, and that in order that all danger might be avoided, he would offer a resolution to that effect. The resolution was read for information, as follows:

Resolved, That the corps of pages which constitute the military force of this House be and the same is hereby abolished, to the end that the civil conflict so vividly described in a communication published in the morning papers, and signed "Andrew Johnson," may be avoided. (Laughter.)

Mr. SCHENCK declined to admit the resolution, and insisted on the previous question.

Mr. COVODE said the message had got to the newspapers through direct purchase, made yesterday evening, off one of the President's surroundings, and that one hundred dollars was paid for it. The seller had afterward disposed of copies to other parties at reduced prices, creating confusion in the market. [Laughter.]

The previous question was seconded, and the message was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

A motion to print extra copies was referred to the Committee on Printing.

The report of the Election Committee on the Kentucky Representatives was taken up and agreed to. Messrs. Beck, Jones and Lamott were sworn in. Mr. Grover was not present.

Mr. SCHENCK reported a bill abolishing the tax on cotton to be grown after the year 1867.

Mr. BROOKS offered a substitute, making the law apply from and after its passage.

After debate, and without action, the House journed.

CALIFORNIA.

Meeting of the Legislature---State in an Excellent Condition---Report of Surveying Parties on Union Pacific Railway---Fight with Indians in Arizona.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 2.—The Legislature met at Sacramento to-day, and will organize to-morrow. Balloting for United States Senator will begin December 17th. The Republicans are sure of a majority of three in the Senate. The Governor's Controller's and Treasurer's reports will make an excellent showing of the State business. There is over a million in the Treasury. The Senate will take the appointment of committees from the Lieutenant Governor. Gov. Low has made quite a number of appointments recently, which will be confirmed by the Senate.

Peter B. Headley, Wells, Fargo & Co.'s defaulting agent, has been pardoned from the State Prison.

General Palmer and the surveying party of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, arrived at Prescott, Virginia, on the 14th of November. They speak favorably of the thirty-fifth parallel route, except about San Francisco Mountain. If the thirty-fifth parallel is preferable, the railroad will leave the Rio Grande at Albuquerque; if the thirty-second is selected, it will leave it at Fort Thorn. Several other surveying parties are out, all of which are expected to meet at San Francisco, in February.

Clendennin's command have destroyed the ranches at Bitter Springs. The troops throughout Arizona are suffering, and also many families, from settling near Prescott. The Apaches are committing outrages in the vicinity of Tucson. Col. Price had a fight with the Wallapa Indians, killing twenty-two and capturing sixteen.

CERTAIN leading Democratic papers are cracking up General Hancock for his course in New Orleans. Some of them do not hesitate to propose him for the Presidency, and Mr. Pendleton will have to look sharp to his chances if he would not be distanced.

A caucus of Republican members of the Virginia Convention last night, nominated Judge Underwood for President of the Convention.

OUR FINANCES.

Report of Secretary McCulloch.

THE DEBT REDUCED $59,805,555.

Effect of Contraction Policy.

Resumption of Specie Payments.

July 1st, 1869, the Time.

Funding of Interest Bearing Notes.

National Banks Should be Sustained.

Issue of U. S. Notes a Misfortune.

Reconstruction Financially Considered.

Taxation of Government Bonds.

Receipts and Expenditures.

Views of the Comptroller of Currency.

NEW YORK, December 3.—The Secretary of the Treasury reports the finances of the United States, notwithstanding the continued depreciation of the currency, in a much more satisfactory condition than at the last annual report. Since the 1st of November, 1866, $493,909,263 of interest-bearing notes, certificates of indebtedness and temporary loans have been paid or converted into bonds, and the public debt, deducting therefrom the cash in the Treasury, reduced $59,805,555. During the same period a decided improvement has been witnessed in the general economical condition of the country.

The policy of contracting the currency, although not enforced to the extent authorized by law, has prevented the expansion of credits, and had no little influence in stimulating labor and increasing production. Industry has been steadily returning to the healthy channels from which it was diverted during the war, and although incomes have been small and trade generally inactive, in no other commercial country has there been less financial embarrassment than in the United States.

Since the 1st of September, 1865, the temporary loans, certificates of indebtedness, and five per cent. notes have all been paid with the exception of small amounts. The compound interest notes have been reduced from $217,024,-169 to $71,878,040, $11,560,000 having been taken up with three per cent. certificates. The 7 30 notes have been reduced from $830,000,000 to $337,978,800; United States notes, including fractional currency, from $459,504 311 to $337,-811,477, while the cash in the treasury has been increased from $88,218,055 to $133,998,398, and the funded debt increased to $685,504,800.

In his last report the Secretary remarked he was of opinion specie payments might be resumed as early as the 1st of July, 1868. These anticipations may not be fully realized. The grain crops of 1866 were barely sufficient for home consumption. The expenses of the War Department, by reason of Indian hostilities and the establishment of military governments in the Southern States have greatly exceeded the estimates.

The Government has been defrauded of a large part of its revenue on distilled liquors, and the condition of the South has been disturbed and unsatisfactory. These facts and the apprehension created in Europe, and to some extent at home, by the utterances of some of our public men on the subject of finances and taxation, that the public faith might not be maintained, may postpone the time when specie payments shall be resumed, but notwithstanding these unexpected embarrassments, much preliminary work has been done, and there is not, in the opinion of the Secretary, any insuperable difficulty in the way of an early and permanent restoration of the specie standard. It may not be safe to fix the exact time, but with favorable crops next year and no legislation unfavorable to contraction at this session, it ought not to be delayed beyond the 1st January or at the farthermost the 1st of July, 1869. Nothing will be gained, however, by a forced resumption. When the country is in condition to maintain specie payments, they will be restored. As a necessary consequence, to such a condition of national prosperity as will insure the permanent restoration of the specie standard, the following measures are, in the opinion of the Secretary, important if not indispensable: First, the funding or paying of the balance of interest bearing notes and continued contraction of the paper currency. Second, maintenance of the public faith in regard to the funded debt. Third, restoration of the Southern States to their proper relations to the Federal Government.

The Secretary argues that the National Banks should be sustained, as they could not be destroyed without precipitating upon the country financial troubles which it is now in no condition to meet. At some more propitious period it may be wise for Congress to consider whether the national banking system may not be dispensed with. That the national system, with its limited and secured circulation and restricted provisions, by suspending the State system, has prevented a financial crisis, there can be but little doubt; for this it is entitled to credit, and for this and other reasons suggested it should be sustained unless a better system shall be devised, or the country is in condition to dispense with bank issues.

Regarding, as he does, the issue of United States notes in the first instance as having been a misfortune, and their continuance as a circulating medium, unless the volume shall be steadily reduced, as fraught with mischief, the Secretary can conceive no circumstance that would justify further issue. These depreciated but legal tender notes, notwithstanding the reduction that has taken place, will stand in the way of a return to specie payment. A substitution of them for bank notes would be regarded by him and the country as a declaration that resumption had been indefinitely postponed. If those now outstanding shall be retired at the rate of four millions per month, the amount in actual circulation will soon be reduced so that they may not seriously retard the restoration to the true measure of value. If on the contrary, under any pretense or for any purpose whatever, their value should be increased, especially if they should be made the sole paper circulation of the country, a false measure of value will be continued, speculation will be encouraged, industry will decline, and a great risk will be incurred that financial help will be only obtained by a revulsion, the effect of which upon the material interests and credit of the country no one can estimate. Such a revulsion the Secretary is most anxious to prevent, and therefore he cannot approve of the proposition for substituting notes of the United States for notes of National Bank issues, but recommends that the policy of contraction be continued.

The next subject to be considered in connection with the permanent resumption of specie payments is the maintenance of the public faith, which involves the necessity of a wise and stable revenue law, impartially enforced, economy in public expenditures, and a recognition of the obligation of the government to pay its bonds in accordance with the understanding under which they were issued. To tax wisely so as to raise a large revenue without oppressing industry is one of the greatest difficulties which ever devolved upon a law making power. Taxation can never be otherwise than burdensome, and it becomes especially so when subject to frequent changes. It is therefore of great importance that the revenue laws should be stable. The present tariff, although a high one, has not proved to be protective, while for the past two years it has been highly productive of revenue, but its failure to protect those interests for whose benefit it was in a great measure framed, and the large revenues which have been derived from it, do not prove it to be in any just sense a revenue tariff. It has failed to give to American manufacturers the protection it was intended to afford, and it has yielded a much larger revenue than anticipated, because the high prices prevailing in the United States have stimulated importations. It does not follow because it is producing a large revenue now, that it will continue to do when business and currency shall be restored to a healthy condition. In order that the present tariff should be a revenue tariff, important modifications will be necessary which cannot be intelligently made until business ceases to be subject to derangement by irredeemable currency. The Secretary does not, therefore recommend a complete revision of the tariff at the present session, but there are some features of it, and some matters connected with it, which require early attention.

The system of specific duties appear to have given much satisfaction to honorable dealers, and officers of customs. Without recommending an exclusive adoption of specific duties, the Secretary would suggest for the consideration of Congress whether the system might not with propriety be extended to all commodities on which the duty bears a large proportion to the value, or of which the foreign market prices is subject to great fluctuations, or is from other causes with difficulty ascertained.

The Secretary argues that the United States is pledged to pay its Bonds, principal and interest, in gold, saying they were negotiated with that understanding. Good faith and the public honor require that these contracts should be complied with in the spirit in which they were made the holders of our bonds at home and abroad, who understand the character of the people of the United States and the greatness of our national resources, ought not to need an assurance that they will be complied with.

The importance of the restoration of the Southern States to their proper relations with the Federal Government are not to be over estimated. A curtailment of the currency and the maintenance of the public faith are not all that is required to restore the country to perfect financial health. We need in addition to these a united country, united in fact as well as name. It may not be proper for the Secretary in this report to discuss the measures regarded by him as best calculated to bring about this most desirable result. This, however, he feels it his duty to say, that the question of reconstruction as a purely financial question, is in his judgment second in importance to none that Congress will ever be called upon to consider.

There is a general sentiment among taxpayers that the exemption of Government bonds from local taxation is not exactly right, and that it ought to be in some way avoided in future issues. The Secretary has no hesitation in admitting that he is in sympathy with the sentiment. The difficulty in this way, however, it has been suggested, arises from the fact that if the bonds hereafter to be issued were to be subject to local taxation, very few would be held where the tax is light. It is a matter of great importance that government bonds should be a desirable investment in all parts of the country, and it is obvious that the States should be in some manner compensated for the right now denied of taxing them as other kinds of property are taxed. After giving the subject careful attention, the Secretary can suggest no better way of doing it than by an issue of bonds to be known as the consolidated debt of the United States, bearing six per cent., and having twenty years to run in which the obligations of the Government shall, as rapidly as possible, be converted; one-sixth part of the interest at each semi-annual payment to be reserved by the Government and paid over to the States according to their proportion.

The Secretary estimates the receipts and expenditures for the three-quarters ending June 30th, 1867, will be $296,009,000; expenditures for the same period, $295,000,000, leaving a surplus of $1,000,000; receipts and expenditures for the next fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1868, are estimated at $381,000,000; the expenditures for the same period are estimated at $372,000,000, leaving a surplus of estimated receipts over estimated expenditures of $9,000,000.

Since the first day of September, 1865, the debt has been reduced $266,185,121. This reduction has been made under very unfavorable circumstances, and there is no good reason why it should not be ,continued steadily and without interruption until every dollar of the national debt is extinguished.

Report of Comptroller of the Currency.

WASHINGTON, December 3.—The report of the Comptroller of the Currency says: At present there is no immediate demand for the redemption of national bank notes, but it would be one of the healthiest evidences of returning soundness in our financial affairs, if such a policy be inaugurated, if legal tenders should command a small premium. He condemns the practice prevailing more or less in the banks of the principal cities of paying interest on balances of country banks, and suggests that the funds required by law to be held in reserve for the protection of bill-holders and depositors should not be deposited in city banks under conditions that involve their constant employment and consequent risks.

Regarding State taxation of National Banks, he says the fact is becoming evident in several States that the tax imposed is in excess of their ability to pay consistently with legitimate profits to their stockholders. The Comptroller argues the currency question at length, opposing the proposition to deprive the National Banks of the right to issue circulating notes, that the Government may issue its own notes in their place, saying the fact stands unchallenged that the Government can issue its notes only in payment of its debts, and there is no possible relation between the amount that may be required, and which may be issued for that purpose, and the amount of currency required for the business of the country. He also combats the proposition which contemplates the payment of compound interest notes, seven thirty notes and five-twenty bonds as they mature by new issues of non-interest bearing legal tender notes, and quotes the act of June 30, 1864, to show a distinct and deliberate declaration by Congress pledging the public faith that no more United States notes which are legal tender should be issued.

The Comptroller concludes by stating that the volume of paper currency is much in excess of the actual needs of the country, giving figures to show there are three hundred millions of gold and silver in the country waiting to be called into active service. Give these millions their place; make room for them by calling in the legal tender notes, the great disturbing elements of our currency, and the most expensive debt the Government has incurred, gradually if you please, but surely; enforce rigidly the redemption of national bank notes; retain for the Federal Government supervision and control of the currency of the country through national banks, and we may realize the great desideratum, a safe, uniform currency, convertible into coin at the will of the holder.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Fenian General Nagle Captured.

Speech of M. Favre in French Legislature

He Denounces Napoleon's Policy.

Disastrous Cyclone in Bombay

Crops Swept Away--Shipping Sunk.

Gen. Nagle Captured.

LONDON, December 3, noon.—A dispatch has been received from Sligo, Ireland, announcing that the notorious Fenian General Nagle, was captured in that city late last evening by the police authorities.

London Cabmen on a Strike.

LONDON, December 3.—All the cabmen have left their stands and refuse to go to work because of the obnoxious regulations put in force, requiring them to attach lamps to their vehicles. The sudden suspension of city travel causes much confusion and embarrassment. The cabmen held a meeting to-night at Exeter Hall to protest against the new law and take measures for keeping up the strike.

Speech of M. Favre.

PARIS, December 3.—In the Corps Legislatiff yesterday, M. Jules Favre delivered a brilliant speech against the policy of the Government on the Roman question. He attacked French intervention in the affairs of Italy, and denounced the sending of the expedition to Rome as a violation of justice and injurious to the interests of France by force, hurt the cause which it designed to help, and involved the Government in complications, to escape which it was obliged to persist in a policy of error, to the general discontent of the country. Instead of assuming all the responsibility in so grave a matter, he said the Government should have first consulted the Legislature.

Disastrous Cyclone.

LONDON, December 3.—Telegraphic dispatches from India report that a disastrous cyclone visited Bombay and vicinity. In the city many houses were demolished, and the crops in the surrounding country destroyed, the ground being swept bare. Great damage was done to shipping, many vessels being sunk. The scanty details so far received make no mention of disasters to American shipping.

Officers Left Rome.

PARIS, December 3.—The staff officers of the French expeditionary corps have all left Rome.

Tax Bill Passed.

LONDON, Midnight, December 3.—The bill for a tax of one per cent. on incomes, to defray the expenses of the Abyssinian war, was passed in the Commons to-night. Parliament will adjoure on the 8th.

The meeting of cabmen at Exeter Hall to-night was very large. Another meeting was held at the same time in Trafalgar Square. Many speeches were made and resolutions enthusiastically adopted, expressing their determination not to submit to the new regulations, and persist in the strike until abolished. The movement creates quite a serious revolution in this city.

Farragut at Gibraltar.

A dispatch from Gibraltar announces the arrival of Admiral Farragut and the United States squadron.

Shipping Intelligence.

QUEENSTOWN, December 3.—The steamship City of Baltimore, from New York, reached here to-day.

GLASGOW, December 3.—The steamship St. George, from Quebec, and the Iowa, from New York, have arrived in the Clyde.

London Money Market.

LONDON, December 3, Evening.—Consols, 93⅝, ex-dividends; 5-20s 71⅝; Illinois Central 83¼; Erie, 47¾.

United States Bonds at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, December 3, Evening.—United States 5-20s 76⅝.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Evening, December 3.—Cotton closed dull for all descriptions of American in port, but cotton to arrive is somewhat firmer; middling uplands 7⅝d; Orleans 7⅝d; sales of the day 8,000 bales. Trade report advices from Manchester are still unfavorable; no improvement in rates.

Breadstuffs—Corn closed rather better at 47s 9d for new mixed Western. Peas dull at 48s 6d. Barley, oats and wheat unchanged.

Provisions—Beef closed firmer at 112s 6d. Other quotations unchanged.

Produce unchanged.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, Evening, December 3.—Petroleum 44 francs.

VIRGINIA.

Temporary Organization of Reconstruction Convention.

RICHMOND, December 3.—The Reconstruction Convention met this morning. Col. D. B. Waite, an ex-Confederate officer and a white man, was chosen temporary chairman. J. B. Bland, a black man, was chosen Secretary, and Mr. Whittlesey, white, assistant Secretary. The chairman congratulated the Convention on the peaceful and happy circumstances under which they had met. The Convention then adjourned till to-morrow.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

Candidates for Foreign Missions.

THE AUSTRIAN MISSION.

Mr. Greeley Officially Notified.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 3, 1867.

The Havana Consulship.

For Consul General to Havana there are but three applications mentioned, viz: S. Wolf, Esq., of Ohio; General Vickers, present Secretary of Legation to Chile, and Mr. Hallister, of Connecticut.

The Ecuador Mission.

For Minister to Ecuador candidates are numerous, most of them from Ohio. They are: Col. Brockway, of Penna.; Ex-Governor Ford, Messrs. Spencer, Marbrick, Caldwell, Allen, and Nixon. The last named are Cincinnatians.

The Venezuela Mission.

It is probable that Mr. Stillwell will be again nominated for Minister to Venezuela, as the Senate did not decide last session whether to reject or confirm him.

The Austrian Mission.

Mr. Greeley has been officially notified of his nomination and confirmation, and until he formally notifies the State Department that he declines the honor, no action will be had upon applications for the Austrian mission.

WASHINGTON, December 4, 1867.

THE SINKING FUND.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in response to a resolution of the House, says no special fund has been set apart as a sinking fund for the payment of the debts under act of February 25th, 1862, but the provisions of the act have been substantially complied with since the close of the rebellion by the application of coin receipts to such purpose in greater amounts than required by said act.

THE SUPREME COURT

Transacted no business, the session being spent in the payment of honors to the memory of the late Justice Wayne.

REPORT OF SECRETARY WELLES.

Secretary Welles's report states that the Navy Department, after transferring sixty five million dollars to the surplus fund of the Treasury on the 30th of September, has yet upwards of thirty-eight million dollars available for the current fiscal year. His estimates for the next fiscal year are a little over forty-seven millions.

LAND SALES DURING THE YEAR.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior shows the following land operations for the year: Sold for cash, 75,661,961 acres; located with military warrants, 47,676,000 acres; taken for homesteads 178,804,349 acres; approved to States as swamp, 106,645,015 acres; grants to railroads, wagon roads and canals, 53,316,852 acres; located with college scrip, 24,007,243 acres; total, 486,311,420 acres. This quantity exceeds that disposed of during the previous year by 2,411,800 acres.

ALABAMA.

Gen. Pope Desires the Convention to Adjourn.

MONTGOMERY, December 3.—General Pope telegraphed General Swayne December 2d, asking that if the Convention cannot be induced to adjourn without further legislation, and says the Convention is doing incalculable injury to reconstruction by its late action. This is the second dispatch of the same tenor of General Pope. The Convention has not yet fixed a day for adjournment. The members declare Gen. Pope's dispatch insulting.

The Convention to-day passed an ordinance exempting from seizure for debt one thousand dollars worth of personal property, and a homestead of eighty acres for the head of each family.

An ordinance was passed to a second reading suspending all Courts of the State except the Supreme, Probate and ...

The ordinance to prohibit marriage between whites and blacks was defeated.

An ordinance staying collection of all debts until January 1st was passed.

It is understood the military commanders will enforce all ordinances passed by the Convention.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 3, 1867.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

The municipal election resulted in the choice of Hoffman for Mayor by the unexpected majority of 21,664 over both Wood and Darling. The vote is as follows: Hoffman, Tammany Democrat, 62,931; Wood, Mozart Democrat, 22,852; Darling, Republican, 18,465. The Tammany party carried most, if not all the minor offices.

VESSELS ATTACHED.

United States Marshal Murray to-day attached the steamers Tripoli and Manhattan, both bound for Europe, on the ground of carrying an excess of passengers. The owners will probably give the necessary bonds, after which they will be permitted to sail.

JOURNALISTIC ENTERPRISE.

Several New York papers published the President's message this morning as having been telegraphed from Washington.

SAN FRANCISCO.

City and County Governments Investigated--The Legislature.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 3.—The Democratic city and county government was investigated last night.

The State Senate organized to-day. L. B. Misner, Union, was elected President *pro tem.*, which position assumes importance in consequence of the renewed pressure on Haight to accept the Senatorship. In the Assembly a resolution was adopted to organize to-morrow.

The Great Republic, for Hong Kong and Yokohomo to-morrow, carries a full cargo, including six thousand barrels of flour.

The bark Mercury, from Liverpool, arrived at Victoria on the 30th ult., with material for a naval dock yard at Esquimalt.

LOUISIANA.

Proceedings of Reconstruction Convention.

NEW ORLEANS, December 3.—In the Convention to-day a resolution was offered to establish the seat of Government at Baton Rouge and impower the first Legislature held there to levy a tax and build a State House. Referred.

A resolution was offered fixing a day's work at eight hours; regulating the wages of laborers on public works, and guaranteeing a lawyer ten per cent. on all collections, and physicians three dollars a visit. Laid over under the rule.

GEN. HOWARD has returned from an extensive tour through the South, and gives it as his opinion that the freedmen can get along without the bureau in their education and self-support, if protected in their civil rights. Gen. Howard's testimony must be accepted, as against those who who have represented that they are continually becoming less capable of self-support. The present danger to the political rights of the freedmen comes from the false policy of their leaders, who would protect the negroes by disfranchising the whites. In such a struggle the blacks are sure to go under, and will have their false friends to thank for it.

Sheriff Oricutt, of Kalamazoo, Mich., was shot through the breast early yesterday morning, by some persons outside the jail who were endeavoring to assist prisoners to escape. A quantity of burglars' tools were found in the jail yard, and a revolver taken from one of the prisoners, which had been passed in during the night. At last accounts Mr. Oricutt was still alive, but in a very critical condition. The assassins escaped.

The Fenian Brotherhood of St. Louis have called a meeting of all naturalized citizens next Saturday night, to express their views upon the duty of the American Government towards its citizens, called by duty or pleasure to places within the jurisdiction of foreign governments. It is not improbable that the meeting will be participated in by persons of all nations.

The schooner Hastings, Chalmers master, from Cleveland for Oswego, with coal, was out in the late gale on Lake Ontario, and as nothing has been heard from her, it is feared she was lost, with all on board.

The Wonder of Wonders—Tom Thumb Distanced.

The three wonderful Hungarian dwarfs, Jean Piccolo, Jean Petit, and Kiss Joszi, will appear at the old Pittsburgh Theater on Friday evening next, 6th inst. They are not only the most perfect specimens of diminutive humanity in form and features, but are particularly distinguished for their dramatic talent, and the truthfulness, grace and elegance of their histrionic representations. Take them all in all, the world does not contain their equals, and wherever they have appeared, in Europe, and in our Eastern cities, they have created the greatest interest and the utmost enthusiasm. The sale of reserved seats will begin to-morrow at H. Kleber & Bro.'s music store, 122 Wood street.

CITY MATTERS.

A PUBLIC READING ROOM FOR MANCHESTER.

Meeting at the Union Methodist Church Last Evening--Young Men's Christian Association Organized----Thirty-Five Applications for Membership.

A meeting was held at the Union Methodist Church, Rev. J. Hollingshead Pastor, last evening, for the purpose of perfecting, if possible, the arrangements for the organization of a Young Men's Christian Association, under the auspices of the Pittsburgh Association.

It will be remembered that a meeting was held a week ago, and several committees appointed for the purpose of seeing what could be done about the matter.

The meeting met at half past seven o'clock last evening, J. E. Brady in the chair. There was a large number of persons interested in the matter present.

The first half hour was spent in devotional exercises.

The chairman then said they had met according to adjournment, and he would explain the object of the meeting. The Young Men's Christian Association was an organization for the benefit of the young men of our country. Reading Rooms had been established in the eastern cities and it was proposed to establish one in Manchester upon the principles which had been adopted in the East, one was to be started in Birmingham in a few days.

In accordance with instructions he had confered with the foremen of the various shops and they had agreed to help the matter along. There were few places in the city where young men could spend an evening pleasantly and profitably. This was not as it should be, and more should be provided. All were glad that the establishment of the room was proposed, and it could be considered as a fixed fact.

Several rooms had been looked at, among them some on Beaver street, but no place had been definitely fixed upon. He hoped that suggestions would be made.

The minutes of the last meeting were read by the Secretary, Mr. J. H. Moore, and approved.

The Finance Committee reported that they had met with success and could report a yearly subscription of about two hundred and fifty dollars without a great deal of effort.

Mr. F. Wood said the committee had, as far as he learned, been successful.

Rev. J. Hollingshead explained the membership cards, and said that those who joined the Manchester Association would be connected with the Pittsburgh Association, and be entitled to join any classes formed under the auspices of that Association. He hoped all the young men present would sign the cards and become members. He was glad to hear the reports coming up from other cities, of the great work which was being pushed forward. The speaker signed one of the cards himself, saying the young men present had been with him in several sieges and he hoped they would all follow his example and immediately become members.

The cards were then circulated through the audience.

Mr. R. Bartley proposed to undertake the duty of lighting a reading room when one should be selected.

It was moved that a committee of one from each church be appointed to solicit funds for the establishment of the reading room. Carried.

Considerable discussion followed relative to the admission of ladies to the reading room as members, Mr. Wood stating that the Association of Pittsburgh had not decided fully upon that question yet.

The following committee was appointed from different churches to solicit subscriptions in accordance with the resolutions previously adopted:

Mr. Joseph Reno, Union Methodist church, John Robertson, Batist church, Thomas B. Kerr, Presbyterian church.

It was moved that the Secretary be authorized to prepare books for receiving subscriptions, the books to be signed by the President and Secretary.

Mr. J. B. Kennedy said he had expected to hear a report from the Pittsburgh Association in reference to the selection of rooms.

Mr. Clancy said that a room would be selected as soon as possible.

Mr. Cook said the Pittsburgh Association supposed that the Manchester Association would be a part of the one in Pittsburgh, that was the idea of the meeting of the board which had been held since the last Manchester meeting.

It was proposed that the third suite of rooms which had been looked at and were situated in Mr. Henpenide's new buildings on Beaver street, should be selected, if possible to obtain them. This appeared to be the sentiment entertained by the meeting.

Considerable discussion followed as to the privileges to be enjoyed by those who contributed to the reading room.

Mr. Kennedy thought the offer of help from the Pittsburgh Association was very liberal and generous, and the Manchester people should be thankful for it.

Mr. Gallagher moved that the management of the proposed Association be left to the Young Men's Christian Association of Pittsburgh. Carried.

The cards were collected, and it was found that considerable money had been paid in. The Chairman was appointed to take charge of the funds until the organization should be completed. On counting the cards it was found that there were thirty-five applications for membership. The Chairman on announcing the number said it was sufficient to guarantee the success of the proposed enterprise.

Mr. Kennedy moved that the thanks of those present be tendered to the Young Men's Christian Association for the aid which has been extended, and that the meeting pledge its hearty co-operation in the work. Carried unanimously.

Mr. Brady said that on behalf of the Pittsburgh Association he would thank those present for the energetic manner in which they had taken hold of the work.

It was moved that when the meeting adjourn it adjourn to meet at the call of the Chairman of the Association. Carried.

The chairman announced that the next meeting would be held in the Presbyterian Church on Market street.

Mr. Hollingshead said that when any of the young gentlemen visited the city of Pittsburgh they would find it pleasant and profitable to visit the rooms of the Association on Fifth street.

Mr. F. T. Cook extended an invitation to all young men who might visit Pittsburgh ... them that they would be cordially received.

The congregation united in singing the 400th hymn.

Rev. A. G. ... Kirke made the closing prayer and the meeting then adjourned by singing the hymn, "Shall we gather at the river."

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY HALL.

Meeting of Stockholders--The Erection of the Building to be Commenced as Soon as the Weather Will Permit.

Some years ago a project was started in this city for the establishment of a public library and music hall, under the auspices of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association. A meeting of citizens was held at the Board of Trade Rooms about a year ago, when the matter was decided upon, and a committee appointed to procure subscriptions to the enterprise. The company was styled the "Mercantile Library Hall Company, of Pittsburgh." Several committee meetings have been held since then, and on Monday evening last a public meeting was held in the Young Men's Mercantile Library Rooms, on St. Clair street. Felix R. Brunot, Esq., was called to preside, and T. N. Miller, Esq., appointed Secretary.

It was reported that the lot located between St. Clair and Irwin streets, now occupied by West's carriage manufactory, and extending from Dr. Sykes's building to Barker's alley, had been purchased, on which would be erected the hall. The lot is one hundred and twenty feet front on Penn street, and one hundred and sixty feet deep. It cost the sum of thirty thousand dollars. The cost of the building, it is estimated, will be about one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, so that the entire cost of the project will not fall short of two hundred thousand dollars. Over one hundred thousand dollars have thus far been subscribed, and the Committee on Subscriptions are still engaged in soliciting.

On motion, it was resolved that Mr. D. Eiditz, of New York, the architect engaged to construct the building, be instructed to prepare the working drawings, and that the contract be given out, and the work of constructing the building commenced as soon as the weather permits.

After a general discussion on the subject, the meeting adjourned.

The building, which, it is expected, will be completed about a year hence, will be the largest and finest edifice in this vicinity. The front of the building will be of Cleveland cut stone. One of the floors will be occupied by the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association, in which they will hold their lectures. Besides this there will be a Music Hall, reading rooms, billiard room, smoking rooms, &c., and altogether the building will be one that has long been needed in this city.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

An Aged Lady and Her Grand-Daughter Killed by the Cincinnati Express on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Yesterday afternoon about twenty minutes after twelve o'clock, an old lady named Mrs. Sarah McMunn, aged fifty-eight years, and her grand-daughter, aged six years, were run over by the Cincinnati Express train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Swissvale Station, eight miles from this city, and received injuries which resulted in their deaths. It appears that Mrs. McMunn and Ann Eliza Weiser, her granddaughter, went to the station for the purpose of seeing Mrs. Noble Caldwell, sister of Mrs. McMunn, off on the Accommodation train. Upon arriving at the station Mrs. Caldwell states she ran across the track to get on the opposite side of the train, and left deceased standing at the station. After crossing, and when the Cincinnati Express was about five hundred yards from the station, she looked back and saw her sister and her grandchild standing on the opposite side of the track. Mrs. Caldwell then looked after her own child, which accompanied her, and seeing that it was safe, turned again and looked across the track, when she noticed her sister and the child lying on the roadway. There is a curve in the road west of the station which may have prevented the engineer from noticing the position of the parties. The train was immediately stopped, and the bodies carried into the station. Mrs. McMunn's skull was fractured causing instant death, while her grand daughter, whose skull was injured, arm broken and side crushed in, lived for a few minutes. The bodies were afterwards removed to Mrs. McMunn's residence, near the station.

Coroner Clawson visited Swissvale Station during the afternoon, and empanelled a jury. After viewing the bodies the inquest adjourned until this afternoon at two o'clock, when they will meet at the Mayor's office, and inquire into the facts connected with this lamentable accident. The adjournment was rendered necessary, owing to the absence of Jackson Clingensmith, engineer, Rush Hawkins, conductor, and other officers of the train.

Arrested for Robbing the Mail.

A boy named McCartney was arrested on Monday for attempted mail robbery. It appears that on the morning of the 17th of November last, a lad was discovered prowling in the vicinity of the mail cars of the "Pan Handle" line, at the Union depot. Some mail matter was lying on the platform as it came from the cars. It is stated that the lad McCartney picked up one of the mail bags, and carried it to the rear of the car, broke it open and was in the act of rifling the contents, when he was discovered by Joseph Adolph and Wm. Eaton, employees of the road. He tried to escape, but failed. The lad commenced to cry and plead eloquently to be let off, which they agreed to do upon his replacement of the pouch where he found it. The authorities were notified of the occurrence, and McCarthy was arrested as answering the description given by the employees of the road. The boy was taken before United States Commissioner McCandless yesterday, and had a hearing, but was not identified by any of the parties, and as there was no evidence against him he was discharged.

REPUBLICAN CITY COMMITTEE.—The Republican Executive Committee of Pittsburgh met yesterday afternoon at the office of Major A. M. Brown, on Fifth street, Joseph A. Butler, Esq., occupying the chair, and Gen. A. L. Pearson officiating as Secretary. A Committee on Printing, consisting of Gen. Pearson and Major Brown was appointed, who were instructed to have tickets and posters printed and have them distributed. Some business of a private nature was transacted, and the Committee adjourned to meet again at the Mayor's office next Saturday afternoon, at three o'clock.

SWORN IN.—The commission of Wm. Clawson, Esq., Corner of Allegheny county, arrived in this city on Monday, and the necessary bonds having been filed, the oath of office was administered to him yesterday morning by Recorder Snively. Mr. Clawson filled the position of Coroner with rare acceptance during the past three years, and his re-election to the office was a deserved compliment. He will continue, as formerly, to give his undivided attention to the duties of his position, and can be found at the Mayor's office.

A MISTAKE.—In our account of the citizens meeting at Lafayette Hall, on Monday evening, it was erroneously stated that Mr. O'Neill sung a song, abusive of Mr. Seward. Mr. O'Neill makes no pretensions to being "a warbler," and simply recited a poem by "Miles O'Reilly," which was set to the tune of "Wearing o' the Green."

THE HOMŒOPATHIC FAIR.

Second Day--The Opening Dinner--Toast to the Press---The Attendance Last Night---New Attractions---Description of the Booths.

The Ladies' Homœopathic Charitable Association Fair, at City Hall, was well attended yesterday, and in the evening, notwithstanding the inclement weather, the Hall was crowded. The grand opening dinner to the members of the Press was given at two o'clock, and representatives from the various daily and weekly papers were in attendance. The dinner comprised a number of courses, consisting of soups, oysters, fowl, game, etc., and was served by the ladies in excellent style. After full justice had been done to the splendid entertainment, Dr. J. C. Burgher, who occupied the head of the table, read a letter from Hon. Wilson McCandless, President of the Board of Trustees, regretting his inability to be present, and enclosing the following, which he denominated "A Toast and Challenge from the Editors:"

TOAST AND CHALLENGE FROM THE EDITORS.

In this great *Commercial* city, under a competent *Leader*, and the national *Banner*, we *Post* ourselves and challenge the ladies (God bless them) and the "rest of mankind," including all *Advocates* of woman's rights, be they *Christian* or *Workingmen's*, to produce a *handsomer* corps of editors than are now competing for the dressing gown, smoking cap and meerschaum at the Homœopathic Fair. And, as is our custom, we demand that this be *Gazette*-d and *Chronicle*-d in the *Republic*, and *Dispatch*-e by the Atlantic cable throughout the world, and be *Press*-ed upon the "hearts of our countrymen" and countrywomen.

Thomas T. Everett, Esq., responded in behalf of the press, and paid a glowing tribute to the ladies who had inaugurated the Fair and were carrying it forward so successfully. A vote of thanks to the ladies for their excellent entertainment was then offered and passed, after which the company inspected the various booths, and expressed themselves highly pleased with numerous fancy articles displayed.

In order that the reader may have some idea of the attractions of the Fair we subjoin a brief description of its prominent features:

THE BOOTHS.

As the visitor enters the hall, the first that meets the eye is the Mansfield Booth, located in the center of the hall near the entrance. It is beautifully festooned, and is under charge of Mrs. Robert Woods. A handsome wax-flower cross in vase and a number of beautiful autumn leaves, contributed by Miss Sallie Woods, are for sale. A magnificent gown, a pair of slippers, a smoking cap and a meerschaum pipe, will be given to the editor receiving the highest number of votes, the votes being fifty cents each. A splendid meerschaum pipe will be disposed of at chances. There is for sale at this stand a variety of articles, such as toys, pin-cushions, trimmings, &c.

The next booth on this range is Floral Hall. It is elegantly festooned with red and mixed trimmings, and presents a handsome appearance. It is in charge of Mrs. Max K. Moorhead, assisted by a number of ladies. The booth is supplied with a number of flower cups, fish ponds, vases, cages, shrubbery, flowers, etc., which are offered for sale.

Adjoining this on the same range next the stage, is the "Stranger's Bazaar," in charge of Mrs. Wilson McCandless. Several pictures and ferns contributed by Mrs. General Foster, of Greensburg, will be found here, which are for sale. There is also on sale a number of articles such as hoods, tidies, cushions, shawls, &c. A beautiful cushion will be given to the most popular lady, the votes being twenty-five cents each.

At the right hand corner of the extreme end of the hall is the "Paris Exposition," which is in the charge of Mrs. T. R. M. Maupin. Ten cents is all that is asked to see the "Exposition," and no visitor will begrudge the money here expended. In the "Exposition" a splendid musical box will be disposed of at chances, at fifty cents each.

Adjoining the "Exposition," on the right of the hall, is Booth No. 1, also under charge of Mrs. Maupin. The principle feature here is a magnificent Steinway piano, which will be disposed of in one thousand chances at one dollar each. The booth is elegantly festooned with red and white paper baloons, and at each corner are Christmas ... on which are placed toys. On the stand for ... be found a variety of children's dresses ... hoods, toys, &c.

Next to this, on the right range, ... is the Laurel Booth, which is under the care of ... Dr. Burgher. The articles to be disposed of at chances are a beautiful silver tea set three hundred chances at one dollar each; a silk quilt at fifty ... ornamented with a beautiful ... cents each, and a stand, glass vase, at fifty cents ... wax cross hung in a ... will be voted to the most popular physician, at fifty cents a vote. Among ... the other articles on the stand for sale are ladies' ... cloaks, a beautiful chair, trimmings, &c.

The next on the range is the Oakland Booth, in charge of Mrs. T. B. Young and Miss Jones. A gentleman's dressing gown will be disposed of here at ... a chance, a lady's sewing stand at the same sum, and a handsome large doll at twenty-five cents per chance. On the stand of this booth will be found a number of ladies' sacks, cake baskets, vases, pitchers and other similar articles, which are offered for sale.

Adjoining this is Booth No. 4, which in charge of Mrs. Shaffer and Misses Phillips, McCullough and Lowry. This booth is beautifully festooned with red and white tissue paper, and is a very attractive one. A magnificent and costly silver tea set will be presented to the physician receiving the highest number of votes, at one dollar each. A beautiful gold watch, costing two hundred and fifty dollars, will be disposed of in chances at one dollar each; an elegant silver set in two hundred and fifty chances at one dollar each, and a clock in seventy-five chances. There will also be found on the stand a variety of fancy and useful articles, children's toys, &c. The visitor should not leave the hall without calling at this booth.

The next, and the last in the right range, is the Shady Side Booth, which is under the charge of Mrs. Barton and Mrs. Chambers. This booth is attractively festooned with paper baloons, and is covered with the stars and stripes. A silver set will be sold in one hundred chances, at a dollar each, and a writing desk in fifty chances, at fifty cents each. There is also for sale here a quantity of hosiery, napkins, tidies, etc.

... hall, and near the entrance, the visitor finds the Gypsy Encampment. This is one of the most attractive and entertaining features of the Fair. It is in charge of Miss Eliza R. Sayer. In the Encampment is a tent, and the visitor, desiring to invest twenty-five cents, can have his fortune told here. Several young ladies, in Gypsy dress, and masked, inhabit the Encampment and do the fortune telling. The visitor is also entertained here with ballad singing and tamborine playing by little Carrie Lare. The ground in the Encampment is arranged in a tasteful manner and reflects credit on the designer.

The first stand on the left hand side of the hall is the Birmingham Booth, under charge of Mrs. Sweat and Mrs. Bolle. The booth is elegantly festooned with blue and white baloons. A gentleman's dressing gown and an afghan will be disposed of in chances of one dollar each. There is also for sale on this stand dressing gowns, afghans, hoods, gentlemen's dress goods, dressing cases, children's goods, &c.

Adjoining this on the left range is Booth No. 9, under charge of Mrs. James B. McFadden. The "Flower Girl," a splendid cushion, and a large doll will be put up in chances to-day, at fifty cents each. A Chris Kingle, and a variety of fancy and useful articles are also for sale here.

Next is the Allegheny Booth, under charge of Mrs. Boyd and Miss Hollship. An attraction at this stand is the "Megascmeras Microscope," which is an article by which you can see through a brick. Five cents is asked for a "look." A silver cake dish will be disposed of in chances of seventy-five cents each. There will also be found for sale here the "Bachelor's Comfort," toys, gents goods, tidies, &c.

The last stand on this range is the "Eagle and Union Booth" under charge of Miss Ella Faber. The sales at this booth are almost exclusively of children's goods. A sewing machine will be given to the lady of the Subsistence Committee receiving the highest number of votes, at twenty-five cents ... An afghan and a large doll will be disposed of in chances. A large furnished doll house is also on sale.

VOTING ON THE ARTICLES.

The voting on the various articles to be given to the persons receiving the highest number of votes was commenced yesterday afternoon. Last night a ballot was opened at the "Stranger's Bazaar" for the most popular candidate for Mayor, the votes being five cents each. The ballot was not opened until about an hour before the closing of the Fair, and at the closing the vote stood as follows: James Blackmore, 24; John W. Riddell, 10.

The voting on the dressing gown at the Laurel Booth, for the most popular physician, stood as follows: Dr. Lincomb, 26; Dr. Hoffman, 12; Dr. Burgher, 7.

At the same Booth a beautiful Afghan is being contended for by Drs. McClelland and Willard, and the vote stood as follows at the closing of the polls at eleven o'clock: Dr. McClelland, 39; Dr. Willard, 27.

At the Birmingham Booth a contest was commenced last night for a beautiful Dressing Gown, between Hon. Wilson McCandless and Major Wm. Frew, the vote standing: Judge McCandless, 22; Major Frew, 5.

A number of other articles are also being voted on, but the contest has not yet been fairly opened. It is expected that the voting will become quite spirited to-night.

Chances in the various articles to be disposed of at the different booths are being rapidly taken.

THE SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

The Refreshment Department is being well patronized, and promises to be a success. An excellent dinner is served up every day from twelve to three o'clock, at a very reasonable rate—fifty cents.

Lawrenceville Finances.

At a meeting of the Lawrenceville Councils on Monday evening, the Treasurer made the following report of the financial condition of the late borough:

	DR.
Amount received from sundry sources	$28,909 65
First ward taxes	4,128 58
Second ward taxes	5,749 22
Wagon licenses	840 00
Total	$39,624 65
	CR.
Paid out in warrants	$39,354 20
Warrants unpaid	248 00
Total	$39,602 20
Balance in Treasury	22 25

Advertisements on this page under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c. *will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—BOARDERS—Three or four Gentlemen can be accommodated with Board by applying at No. 139 Grant street. Terms moderate.

WANTED—GIRL—For Kitchen work, a short distance in the country. Inquire at the Commercial office.

WANTED—TO BORROW—Five Thousand Dollars. The best of security given and liberal rates paid. Address C. M., Commercial office.

WANTED—ENGINE—An Engine, Pipe and Pump of the class used for Oil Wells. Engine to be not less than 12, nor more than 18 horse power; about 200 feet pipe of three inch caliber will be wanted. Address Box 2,093, Philadelphia Postoffice.

WANTED—CANVASSERS—"THE BOYS IN BLUE" FOR THE HOLIDAYS. One or two active Agents wanted in Pittsburgh and Allegheny, for the above work. A. GILKESON & CO., 60 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—ARMY GUNS—Army Revolvers. $10 cash for Spencer Rifles or Carbines; $5 to $7 cash for Sharp's Rifles or Carbines; $5 to $6 cash for Colt's Army or Navy Revolvers. Cash paid for every description of Fire Arms. Persons having any of above Arms can send them by Express c. o. d. to J. H. JOHNSTON, Great Western Gun Works, 334 Penn street, corner Wayne, Pittsburgh. eodtf

WANTED—SITUATION—A Young Man of some experience in Bookkeeping, wishes a situation as Assistant Bookkeeper. Good references given. Address D. W. M., McKeesport, Pa.

WANTED--AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—Men and Ladies to take orders for Pebbles and Pearls for the Holidays. Something new for children; $10 to $15 per day made easy. Agents outfit $1 50; circulars free. Address at once, ZEIGLER, McCURDY & CO., Publishers, 614 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED--HOUSES.

WANTED—HOUSE—To rent, a House of seven or eight rooms, in the First ward, Allegheny. Would take possession January or February 1st. Address Box O, this office.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—ROOM—One large Room, with Board, suitable for a small family. Inquire at No. 73 Liberty street.

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—No. 191 Liberty street. Possession can be given immediately.

FOR RENT—OFFICES—The rooms now occupied by the Secretary of the Union Railroad and Transportation Company, No. 23 Fifth street, over O. McClintock & Co.'s Carpet Store. These rooms are very desirable for offices, being located in the center of business, and on Fifth street, now being laid with the Nicolson pavement, rendering them free from noise, etc. Front room contains large fire proof vault. Possession can be had on the 1st proximo. Inquire of OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO., 23 Fifth street. tf

FOR SALE--CITY.

FOR SALE—STORE—$1,700 will buy one of the best Retail Boot and Shoe Stores in the city; splendidly situated and doing a good trade. Object for selling, leaving the city. For further particulars apply to the proprietor at the Store, 429 Penn street, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINE AND PUMPS—One Steam Engine, with two boilers, 33 feet by 30 inches; one No. 5 Woodward Steam Pump; one No. 8 Woodward Steam Pump; one 10 inch Lift Pump. All in good order; for sale low. Apply to JAMES S. McHUGH, Connellsville, Fayette county, Pa. eod

FOR SALE—STOCK, LEASE, &c.—The Stock, Office Furniture, Four Years Lease and the Good Will of a first-class Wholesale Grocery and Commission House, on Liberty street. For further particulars, address Box 39, Pittsburgh P. O.

FOR SALE—TYPE METAL—One Thousand to Fifteen Hundred pounds Type Metal. Apply at this office.

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE BUILDING SITES—In McClure township. Owing to the severity of the storm, the Auction sale of Building Lots on Saturday, in the vicinity of Messrs. Bennett, Schoomaker, Bakewell, Liggett, Dilworth, and others, was postponed. They will be offered at private sale, in lots to suit purchasers, at the office of JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO., No. 102 Fourth st.

FOR SALE—BUILDING LOTS—Three very desirable Building Lots, situate with a front of 20 feet each on Bank Lane, near the Hand street bridge, Allegheny, and extending north to Isabella street, now occupied by C C. Boyle as a lumber yard. Those wishing to purchase will please apply immediately to JOHN SIERRITT, Real Estate Agent, No. 70 Diamond, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, LAND, &c.—Four and a half Acres in the Borough of Bellevue, on the New Brighton Turnpike, three and a half miles from the Allegheny Market House, and within ten minutes walk of Jack's Run and Neville Station, Pitts. Ft. W. & C. R. R., accessible by eight trains daily, on which is erected a two story Frame Dwelling, of seven Rooms, and a Stable for two horses and two cows, with a Carriage Shed. The grounds are planted in Fruit Trees of all kinds, Dwarf and Standard Quinces, Grapes, &c., and a never-failing Spring of soft water near the door, convenient to Church, School and Postoffice. For terms, &c., apply to J. L. MILLER, at office of Braddock's Field Gas Coal Co., corner Anderson street and Church Avenue, Allegheny city, Pa.

CHECKERED FRONT

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Owing to the great demand during the past ten days for my brands of Flour, such as Jenkins' Lilly Mills and Favorite, I was unable to fill orders promptly. I trust my customers will bear with me this time, and in the future I will fill your orders with dispatch.

T. C. JENKINS,

Wholesale Flour Merchant,

273 LIBERTY STREET.

REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—A meeting of the Republican City Executive Committee will be held at the

MAYOR'S OFFICE, FOURTH STREET,

ON

SATURDAY NEXT, AT 3 O'CLOCK, P. M.

A full attendance of the members is desirable. The tickets will be ready for distribution. By order of
JOSEPH A. BUTLER, Chairman.
A. L. PEARSON, Secretary. wFS

THE THREE WORLD-RENOWNED

Hungarian Dwarfs,

The Greatest Attraction of the Present Age, will appear in some of their best dramatical roles, on

FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, DECEMBER 6TH,

AT THE

OLD THEATER.

Programme to-morrow.

HERBST ORDINARY.

Engagements will be made with

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

FOR

DAY BOARD.

Meals served Daily from 7 A. M. to 12 at night.
Sundays from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M. 1ptf

SHIRTS,

COLLARS, GLOVES, HOSIERY

PUTNAM & HOUSE,

72 FIFTH ST. (nearly opposite Postoffice),

Are daily receiving all the late New York and Paris novelties, in

TIES, BOWS, SCARFS, HANDKERCHIEFS,

And constantly receiving New Goods in

SHIRTS, COLLARS, GLOVES, HALF HOSE

SILK AND MERINO UNDERWEAR.

The most extensive assortment of

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

In the entire West. Prices as low as the lowest. Call and see.

FINE SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER.

THE CHICAGO REPUBLICAN.

THE BEST NEWSPAPER

IN THE NORTHWEST.

In politics it is radically Republican—sustaining Congress in its Reconstruction Policy, and opposed to Johnsonism in all its shapes and forms. It is

OPPOSED TO BRITISH FREE TRADE,

Which, if adopted, would blight the rapid growth of our towns and villages, destroy our manufacturing interests, and reduce our mechanics and laborers to the level of British paupers. It is

OPPOSED TO BURDENSOME TAXATION,

And will advocate the taxation of luxuries instead of necessities.

It is opposed to oppression of all kinds.

The merchant, the banker, and the farmer will find it to be a valuable newspaper, containing the latest and most reliable news, whether of a commercial, local, or national character.

It is a Live Paper, and one that commends itself to all.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE REPUBLICAN:

DAILY, per annum	$12 00
Club of Five copies, one year	55 00
TRI-WEEKLY, per annum	6 00
Club of Five copies, one year	27 00
WEEKLY, per annum	2 00
Club of Five copies, one year	8 50
Club of Ten copies, one year	16 00
Club of Twenty copies, and one to getter up	30 00
Club of Fifty, and copy of Tri-Weekly to getter up of club	75 00

Those acting as our Agents may retain 10 per cent. commission.

Money sent at our risk must be either Postoffice order, express, draft, or in registered letter. Address "CHICAGO REPUBLICAN COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL."

SEND FOR SPECIMEN COPY.

SMOKY CHIMNEYS CURED.

Grates Set, Chimneys and Furnaces Repaired by JOHN GILLESPIE, Box 773, Postoffice, Or orders left at Toll House Hand Street Bridge, or GRAFF, HUGUS & CO'S, 206 Liberty street, will be promptly attended to. Carpets not required to be lifted.

The Daily Commercial

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1867.

THE COMMERCIAL is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.

As proof of the estimate placed on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, *we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of this character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly reprint them with credit. There is within five hundred miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the* COMMERCIAL, *principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.*

THE manufacturers of Cleveland have held a meeting and appointed a large number of delegates to attend the National Convention to be held in that city on the 18th of December. Is it not time that Pittsburgh manufacturers moved in this matter?

THE letter of ROBERT J. WALKER on the finances, the points of which we gave in advance of its publication, has appeared. While it is a lucid discussion of the subject it is not likely to prove the solution of the financial problem. Mr. WALKER repudiates repudiation in whatever shape it presents itself.

THE bill of Senator CORBETT, of Oregon, providing for issuing gold notes in place of legal tenders to the amount of ninety per cent. of the gold and silver in the Treasury, is not the least sensible proposition that has been made looking toward specie payment. Like Mr. MORRELL's bill, and the bill of Senator SHERMAN, it is one of many contributions to be made, from which it is probable that something practical and wise will be extracted.

THE premature publication of the President's message has attracted a good deal of attention at Washington. Such a violation of faith is not only reprehensible in itself, but will surely hereafter cause to be denied to the press such favors as they have been in the habit of receiving. We presume a score of papers could have published the message twenty-four hours in advance of its delivery; but of them all only two or three broke faith.

THE coolest thing yet is the President's remark that while he has "had the misfortune to differ with Congress," he has expressed his "convictions without reserve, though with becoming deference to the opinion of the Legislative Department." Mr. JOHNSON when he was "swinging round the circle" and denouncing Congress as an illegal body hanging on the verge of the Government, must have been in a condition to render recollection of what he said out of the question.

WE are disappointed in not being able to publish the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury this morning, for the reason that the Department did not include Pittsburgh in the list for advance copies. Some days ago our correspondent in Washington was assured that copies would be furnished, and subsequently the agent of the Associated Press there gave the same assurance. When it was too late for a remedy we were told that Pittsburgh had not been served. All the satisfaction we have in the case is contained in a private dispatch from the Secretary that he is "sorry to say" Pittsburgh was not supplied with advance copies of his Report.

We do not doubt that the Secretary's re[illegible], but we are [illegible] think that the agent selected by him to do the business and who made such a botch of it, is as good as many others who perform more important duties, and whose incompetence or unfaithfulness inflicts far more serious consequences.

THE clamor for impeachment by party machinery and for party desertion, is fittingly rebuked by the New York *Tribune*, which also betrays extreme disgust for the unsubstantial character of the testimony—the scandals, the hearsays and far-fetched suspicions, to which a flowery imagination has undertaken to give a character whereon to base the charge of high crimes and misdemeanors. The *Tribune* says:

> Our danger is, having a two-thirds Republican vote, we are tempted to impeach an officer who differs with the Republican party. Mr. Johnson may leave the party without committing a crime against the Constitution, and now, with the law plainly written, and the evidence before them, our Representatives must act as though the Republican party never existed. Possibly there is evidence of high crimes and misdemeanors. We do not see it in the printed volume, and at the same time we do see an amount of gossip and slander in the shape of evidence which it is painful to have in print. These are *ex parte* statements—taken secretly—without the privilege of cross-examination or explanation, from witnesses of every grade of responsibility. The American mind will certainly revolt against this—as the English mind revolted against the enormous revelations of Titus Oates; and Congress could do nothing better than to pass a resolution either forbidding these scandal-gathering committees, or giving their investigations a tone of fairness. We trust that impeachment will be immediately considered—together with the revelations of the other "investigating" committees. Then Congress may begin its work.

The attempt to drive the Republicans into ranks in support of impeachment has failed—a fact that encourages the hope that they whose business it has been to crack the party whip will before long find their vocation gone.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The document might be described as for the most part the reiteration of Mr. JOHNSON's ideas concerning reconstruction and the backing up of Secretary MCCULLOCH's financial policy. There is a certain kind of courageousness in it which resembles the pluck manifested by the unsubdued adherents to the "lost cause." The repeal of the supplementary reconstruction laws of last winter is recommended, and it is modestly suggested that the right course for Congress to pursue is to abandon its policy and take up the President's! His observations on the necessity of revising the revenue system are timely and correct, and Congress will do well to take up the subject at the earliest moment. That the Civil Tenure Law should be combatted is natural; and the spirit in which this is done, and the general temper of the message, are an improvement on many of Mr. JOHNSON's performances. As a whole it will be read with interest.

Daily State Guard.

The first number of this new Republican journal, published at Harrisburg by Dunglison, Forney & Kauffman, made its appearance on Monday morning. It is a neat looking sheet of twenty-eight columns, printed with large type on excellent paper, and is withal a valuable addition to the Republican journals of the State.

As an argument in favor of the repeal of the cotton tax, it is stated that the total value of the cotton now in the South—estimating the quantity at two and a half millions of bales, and the selling price at only ten cents per pound—is one hundred millions of dollars. It is contended that the removal of the tax would enable the South to contribute indirectly to the revenue a good deal more than the tax would amount to.

THE STATE CAPITOL.—Under the direction of a joint committee, George W. Hamersley, Clerk of the Senate, is having the legislative halls at Harrisburg improved by the introduction of immense reflectors, instead of the unsightly chandeliers, for lighting purposes. The reflectors are placed in the ceilings, and will not only afford more light but will improve the ventilation of the halls, which is most desirable.

THE Boston *Post* eulogizes General Sherman just as though it was disposed to make him a Presidential candidate. His late address is spoken of as just the thing, notwithstanding the General pitched so savagely into the rebel and their Democratic allies.

THE CIVIL CODE.—Hon. David Derrickson, W. McClay Hall and Wayne McVeigh, Esqs., Commissioners to revise the civil code of the State, met in Harrisburg on Saturday, for the purpose of conferring with regard to the work before them.

Since the suspension of the Commercial Bank of Montreal, about two millions have been paid off. The surplus assets are now about two millions, or four hundred dollars in excess of the liabilities.

IMPORTANT DENOMINATIONAL MOVEMENT.

A Congress of American Churches.

The *Evangelist*, New School Presbyterian, mentions that the late movements towards union in the Presbyterian Church and elsewhere have led many to look forward to a still larger union which should bring into one fold, or at least into close relations of intercommunion and Christian fellowship, a number of evangelical churches, which in time should include all the great branches of Protestant Christendom. As a step in this direction, the *Christian Intelligencer* suggests that the evangelical churches in the United States are "approaching a period in which they might organize a general convention or congress," composed of duly appointed delegates, the same to meet, say once in three years.

The work of this general congress of American churches would necessarily be changed from time to time; but the following are suggested as features that would obtain a certain degree of permanence:

1. It would be charged with the duty of exemplifying the essential unity of the several evangelical denominations. 2. By its fraternal counsels it might magnify the essentials and minify the non-essentials of religion. 3. It could concert and recommend plans of labor, which, if commonly adopted, would harmonize and consolidate the aggressive efforts of all the Churches. 4. Its deliverances on supreme questions of public morals could not fail to have large influence, and sometimes check political iniquity when intent upon mischief. 5. It would present a united front against the adversaries of Church and State, and quicken the public conscience when enervated by popular errors and delusions.

The *Protestant Churchman* (Episcopal), in speaking of the fraternization between the Episcopal and the Presbyterian clergy, at the late Convention in Philadelphia, says:—"The scenes of Thursday and Friday convinced us that our foes are not those of other evangelical communions; let us then more heartily than ever unite with them in repelling the assaults of our common foes—genuine and counterfeited Romanism."

Commenting upon the above, the New York *Observer*, (Old School Presbyterian), says:

These are words which will awaken a cordial response from all in every communion who love Christ and the souls of men more than mere forms and ceremonies.

THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.

How it was Robbed—Conductors' Perquisites.

Hon. Mr. Cave, chairman of the bondholders of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, in Ohio and Pennsylvania, but mostly owned in England, has been over here looking into the causes of its failure and the bad management which nearly ruined it. One of his discoveries was this, about our conductors and our way of paying fares in the cars:

I must give you another leakage. In America there is a system of allowing you to pay money for your tickets after you get in the cars, and after the journey has commenced. It is paid to the same man who afterwards comes to collect your tickets. [Laughter.] It is not an uncommon thing in America, I am told; but one of these "conductors," who received a salary of £4 a week, retired after four or five years' service, with a fortune of $70,000. Well, we had a conductor of the name of Benson; he was promoted, and we appointed in his stead another conductor named Merryman, who had never before performed the duties. When he took his place Benson thought he would give him a caution, so he said, 'I have been conductor on this train for a long time, and now that you have been appointed, you must comply with the rules of the road.' Merryman, who felt all the natural desire to oblige which the satisfaction at his appointment engendered, said 'Certainly, I shall be most happy to comply with them. What are they?' Benson replied, 'before you hand over you receipts to your employers, you must stop $150 a month. If you don't do it you will injure me. I shall be brought up. In fact, we shall make it too hot for you, if you don't. You have got to do it.' It occurred to me when this tale was told, why should not this man take $250, seeing that there was no rule of the road, so far as I could ascertain, to determine the maximum amount that might be taken, though I gave a good deal of attention to the matter when I was there. When Merryman, who had a wife, told her the rules of the road, she, like a good wife, said, 'We have been able to be very comfortable so far on so much a week. I am not going to let you be a rogue. You must resign.' And he resigned accordingly. We thought the matter so curious that we had her down to Meadville, and after a good deal of trouble the facts came out. Benson was sent for and confronted with her, and he could not deny it. There have been attempts to make it too hot for Merryman, but I told him to hold on till he heard from me, for we [illegible] Putting a stop to such a gross system as that on our line would save us at least $400,000 a year."

Destruction of Rice and Coffee in Porto Rico.

The late hurricane in Porto Rico was very destructive. The rice, not yet gathered, is all lost. It will require more than twelve months to repair the loss sustained. Some plants, like coffee, require at least four years before bearing fruit. The extent of the damage can, from this fact alone, be more easily imagined than explained. The immediate consequences, still more so. In Porto Rico there is no capital. The landed proprietors cannot repair their houses nor renovate their plantations. The treasury is empty, and therefore there is no way wherewith to pay the laboring classes, even if the authorities were to employ them. This latter calamity has placed the colony in such an exceptional condition that even any radical measures would do little good. All classes of society will have to make great sacrifices in order to save the island. The number of consumers is immense, while the productive part of the population is comparatively insignificant in number. Under such circumstances it will become necessary to supply the country with plenty of foreign productions without exception, free of duty, in order that they may be distributed at a moderate cost.

Gen. Grant on Guns Great and Small.

Gen. Grant expresses the opinion that no European breech-loading small arm is superior to the converted Springfield musket, and none equal to it can be produced at less cost. In regard to heavy ordnance he is equally explicit in regard to the efficacy of our heavy guns. A board of officers have reported that 1,915 pieces of the calibre of 13, 15 and 20 inches for smooth-bores, and 10 and 12 inches for rifles, were required for the permanent fortifications. None of these guns have yet been provided, and there are no existing orders or contracts for heavy cannon. This stoppage of the procurement of heavy cannon, says Gen. Grant, has been mainly occasioned through "persistent efforts for some time past by ignorant or designing persons to destroy public confidence in the heavy guns which have been provided by the Ordnance Department for the army and navy," but thorough experiments have established the fact that our heavy cast iron cannon are the cheapest and most effective guns possessed by any nation. Although our rifled guns have been tested with favorable results, it is not deemed advisable now to proceed with the manufacture of this arm until further experiments have been made.

The Lament of an Organ Grinder.

[From the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

To judge from the debates on the subject [of impeachment] in Congress, and the articles and letters with which the public journals are flooded, one would be led to believe that the subject required a treatment of the most abstruse and complicated character, whereas the solution of the problem is of the utmost simplicity. With the supposition that a rich and productive estate were heavily mortgaged, would it not be prudent to enhance by every means its productiveness, and at the same time through strict economy so reduce expenses as to afford an ample margin towards the reduction of the mortages? He would be thought a madman, who, in haste to release himself from such liabilities, should in such a case cut down the timber, abandon all attempts at improvements for fear of incurring the expense, and impoverish the land by a too quick succession of crops for the sake of diminishing a debt, the interest of which could in all cases be readily met.

British Capital for the South.

The English newspapers speak of the visit of an agent of British capitalists to this country, to ascertain how the owners of plantations in the South can be assisted with capital to develop the resources of their property. The agent, who, we believe, is now in this country, is Mr. John Everitt, of Allhallows Chambers, London. It is said the object is to assist both the small landowners, white or black, and the large planters, and to inquire if good and available security can be given for loans. They say that if this can be done the immense sums of money now locked up in England might be invested so as to realize a good and safe return for British capital, as well as to benefit the South. We have on several occasions recommended British capitalists to turn their attention to the South as the best country in which to employ their abundant wealth.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE condition of labor and the general business prospect in England present a prospect quite as unfavorable as anything which in this respect is felt or anticipated in this country. Large numbers in every mechanical branch are out of employment with a winter of scanty means and suffering before them. Trade is stagnant, and discontent is necessarily becoming wide-spread. Bread-riots have already occurred and grave apprehensions of still worse outbreaks are scarcely disguised by English statesmen. The tendency is towards augmented emigration, and we may reasonably expect that in the spring the tide will set in from the shores of Great Britain.

THE National Cemetery at Gettysburg is permanently and durably enclosed. Work on the monument is progressing. The five colossal statues are being prepared in Italy, by the most skillful workmen, from the finest marble. Next summer, the soldiers of the 1st Army Corps will place in the ground a colossal statue of their Commander, General Reynolds, who fell at Gettysburg, on the first day of the battle.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The continued disorganization of the Union, to which the President has so often called the attention of Congress, is yet a subject of profound and patriotic concern. We may, however, find some relief from that anxiety in the reflection that the painful political situation, although untried by ourselves, is not new in the experience of nations. Political science, perhaps as highly perfected in our own time and country as in any other, has not yet disclosed any means by which civil wars can be absolutely prevented. An enlightened nation, however, with a wise and beneficent Constitution of free government, may diminish their frequency and mitigate their severity by directing all its proceedings in accordance with its fundamental law.

When a civil war has been brought to its close, it is manifestly the first interest and duty of the state to repair the injuries which the war has inflicted, and to secure the benefit of the lessons it teaches as fully and speedily as possible. This duty was, upon the termination of the rebellion, promptly accepted, not only by the executive department, but by the insurrectionary States themselves, and restoration, in the first moment of peace, was believed to be as easy and certain as it was indispensable. The expectations, however, then so reasonably and confidently entertained, were disappointed by legislation from which I felt constrained, by my obligations to the Constitution, to withhold my assent.

It is therefore a source of profound regret that, in complying with the obligations imposed upon the President by the Constitution, to give to Congress, from time to time, information of the state of the Union, I am unable to communicate any definite adjustment, satisfactory to the American people, of the questions which, since the close of the rebellion, have agitated the public mind. On the contrary, candor compels me to declare that at this time there is no Union as our fathers understood the term, and as they meant it to be understood by us. The Union which they established can exist only where all the States are represented in both Houses of Congress; where one State is as free as another to regulate its internal concerns according to its own will; and where the laws of the central Government, strictly confined to national jurisdiction, apply with equal force to all the people of every section. That such is not the present "state of the Union" is a melancholy fact; and we all must acknowledge that the restoration of the States to their proper legal relations with the Federal Government and with one another according to the terms of the original compact, would be the greatest temporal blessing which God in His kindest Providence could bestow upon this nation. It becomes our imperative duty to consider whether or not it is impossible to effect this most desirable consummation.

The Union and the Constitution are inseparable: As long as one is obeyed by all parties, the other will be preserved, and if one is destroyed both must perish together. The destruction of the Constitution will be followed by other and still greater calamities. It was ordained not only to form a more perfect Union between the States, but to "establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." Nothing but implicit obedience to its requirements in all parts of the country will accomplish these great ends. Without that obedience, we can look forward only to continual outrages upon individual rights, incessant breaches of the public peace, national weakness, financial dishonor, the total loss of our prosperity, the general corruption of morals, and the final extinction of popular freedom. To save our country from evils so appalling as these, we should renew our efforts again and again.

To me the process of restoration seems perfectly plain and simple. It consists merely in a faithful application of the Constitution and laws. The execution of the laws is not now obstructed or opposed by physical force. There is no military or other necessity, real or pretended, which can prevent obedience to the Constitution, either North or South. All the rights and all the obligations of States and individuals can be protected and enforced by means perfectly consistent with the fundamental law. The Courts may be everywhere opened, and, if opened, their process would be unimpeded. Crimes against the United States can be prevented by the proper judicial authorities, in a manner entirely practical and legal. There is, therefore, no reason why the Constitution should not be obeyed, unless those who exercise its powers have determined that it shall be disregarded and violated. The mere naked will of the Government, or of some one or more of its branches, is the only obstacle that can exist to the perfect union of all the States.

On this momentous question, and some of the measures growing out of it, I have had the misfortune to differ with Congress, and have expressed my convictions without reserve, though with becoming deference to the opinion of the Legislative Department. Those convictions are not only unchanged, but strengthened by subsequent events and further reflection. The transcendent importance of the subject will be a sufficient excuse for calling your attention to some of the reasons which have so strongly influenced my own judgment. The hope that we may all finally concur in a mode of settlement, consistent at once with our true interests and with our sworn duties to the Constitution, is too natural and too just to be easily relinquished.

It is clear to my apprehension that the States lately in rebellion are still members of the National Union. When did they cease to be so? The "ordinances of secession," adopted by a portion (in most of them a very small portion) of their citizens, were mere nullities. If we admit now that they were valid and effectual for the purpose intended by their authors, we sweep from under our feet the whole ground upon which we justified the war. Were those States afterwards expelled from the Union by the war? The direct contrary was averred by this Government to be its purpose, and so understood by all those who gave their blood and treasure to aid in its prosecution. It cannot be that a successful war, waged for the preservation of the Union, had the legal effect of dissolving it. The victory of the nation's arms was not the disgrace of her policy; the defeat of secession on the battle-field was not the triumph of its lawless principle; nor could Congress, with or without the consent of the Executive, do anything which would have the effect, directly or indirectly, of separating the States from each other. To dissolve the Union is to repeal the Constitution which holds it together, and that is a power which does not belong to any department of this Government, or to all of them united.

This is so plain that it has been acknowledged by all branches of the Federal Government. The Executive (my predecessor as well as myself) and the heads of all the Departments have uniformly acted upon the principle that the Union is not only undissolved, but indissoluble. Congress submitted an amendment of the Constitution to be ratified by the Southern States, and accepted their acts of ratification as a necessary and lawful exercise of their highest function. If they were not States, or were States out of the Union, their consent to a change in the fundamental law of the Union would have been nugatory, and Congress, in asking it, committed a political absurdity. The Judiciary has also given the solemn sanction of its authority to the same view of the case. The Judges of the Supreme Court have included the Southern States in their circuits, and are constantly, *in banc* and elsewhere, exercising jurisdiction which does not belong to them, unless those States are States of the Union.

If the Southern States are component parts of the Union, the Constitution is the supreme law for them as it is for all the other States. They are bound to obey it, and so are we. The rights of the Federal Government, which is clear and unquestionable, to enforce the Constitution upon them, implies the correlative obligation on our part to observe its limitations, and execute its guarantees. Without the Constitution we are nothing; by, through and under the Constitution we are what it makes us. We may doubt the wisdom of the law, we may not approve of its provisions, but we cannot violate it merely because it seems to confine our powers within limits narrower than we could wish. It is not a question of individual, or class, or sectional interest, much less of party predominance, but of duty—of high and sacred duty—which we are all sworn to perform. If we cannot support the Constitution with the cheerful alacrity of those who love and believe in it, at least the fidelity of public servants who act under solemn obligations and commands which they dare not disregard.

The Constitutional duty is not the only one which requires the States to be restored. There is another consideration which, though of minor importance, is of great weight. On the 22d day of July, 1861, Congress declared, by an almost unanimous vote of both Houses, that the war should be conducted solely for the purpose of preserving the Union, and maintaining the supremacy of the Federal Constitution and laws, without impairing the dignity, equality, and rights of the States or of individuals, and that when this was done the war should cease. I do not say that this declaration is personally binding on those who joined in making it, any more than individual members of Congress are personally bound to pay the public debt created under a law for which they voted. But it was a solemn, public, official pledge of the National honor, and I cannot imagine upon what grounds the repudiation of it is to be justified. If it be said that we are not bound to keep faith with rebels, let it be remembered that this promise was not made to rebels only. Thousands of true men in the South were drawn to our standard by it, and hundreds of thousands in the North gave their lives in the belief that it would be carried out. It was made on the day after the first great battle of the war had been fought and lost. All patriotic and intelligent men then saw the necessity of giving such an assurance, and believed that without it the war would end in disaster to our cause. Having given that assurance in the extremity of our peril, the violation of it now, in the day of our power, would be a rude rendering of that good faith which holds the moral world together; our country would cease to have any claim upon the confidence of men; it would make the war not only a failure, but a fraud.

Being sincerely convinced that these views are correct, I would be unfaithful to my duty if I did not recommend the repeal of the acts of Congress which place ten of the Southern States under the dominion of military masters. If calm reflection shall satisfy a majority of your honorable bodies that the acts referred to are not only a violation of the national faith, but in direct conflict with the Constitution, I dare not permit myself to doubt that you will strike them from the statute book.

To demonstrate the unconstitutional character of those acts, I need do no more than refer to their general provisions. It must be seen at once that they are not authorized. To dictate what alterations shall be made in the Constitutions of the several States; to control the elections of State legislators and State officers, members of Congress and electors of President and Vice President, by arbitrarily declaring who shall vote and who shall be excluded from that privilege; to dissolve State Legislatures or prevent them from assembling; to dismiss Judges and other civil functionaries of the State, and appoint others without regard to State law; to organize and operate all the political machinery of the States; to regulate the whole administration of their domestic and local affairs according to the mere will of strange and irresponsible agents, sent among them for that purpose—these are powers not granted to the Federal Government or to any one of its branches. Not being granted, we violate our trust by assuming them as palpably as we would by acting in the face of a positive interdict; for the Constitution forbids to do whatever it does not affirmatively authorize either by express words or by clear implication. If the authority we desire to use does not come to us through the Constitution, we can exercise it only by usurpation; and usurpation is the most dangerous of political crimes. By that crime the enemies of free government in all ages have worked out their designs against public liberty and private right. It leads directly and immediately to the establishment of absolute rule; for undelegated power is always unlimited and unrestrained.

The acts of Congress in question are not only objectionable for their assumption of ungranted power, but many of their provisions are in conflict with the direct prohibitions of the Constitution. The Constitution commands that a republican form of government shall be guaranteed to all the States; that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, arrested without a judicial warrant, or punished without a fair trial before an impartial jury; that the privilege of *habeas corpus* shall not be denied in time of peace; and that no bill of attainder shall be passed even against a single individual. Yet the system of measures established by these acts of Congress does totally subvert and destroy the form as well as the substance of republican government in the ten States to which they apply. It binds them hand and foot in absolute slavery, and subjects them to a strange and hostile power, more unlimited and more likely to be abused than any other now known among civilized men. It tramples down all those rights in which the essence of liberty consists, and which a free government is always most careful to protect. It denies the *habeas corpus* and the trial by jury. Personal freedom, property, and life, if assailed by the passion, the prejudice, or the rapacity of the ruler, have no security whatever. It has the effect of a bill of attainder, or bill of pains and penalties, not upon a few individuals but upon whole masses, including the millions who inhabit the subject States, and even their unborn children. These wrongs, being expressly forbidden, cannot be constitutionally inflicted upon any portion of our people, no matter how they may have come within our jurisdiction, and no matter whether they live in States, Territories or districts.

I have no desire to save from the proper and just consequences of their great crime, those who engaged in rebellion against the Government, but as a mode of punishment the measures under consideration are the most unreasonable that could be invented. Many of those people are perfectly innocent; many kept their fidelity to the Union untainted to the last; many were incapable of any legal offense; a large proportion even of the persons able to bear arms were forced into rebellion against their will; and of those who are guilty with their own consent, the degrees of guilt are as various as the shades of their character or temper. But these acts of Congress confound them all together in one common doom. Indiscriminate vengeance upon classes, sects, and parties, or upon whole communities, for offenses committed by a portion of them against the Government to which they owed obedience, was common in the barbarous ages of the world. But Christianity and civilization have made such progress that recourse to a punishment so cruel and unjust would meet with the condemnation of all unprejudiced and right-minded men. The punitive justice of this age, and especially of this country, does not consist in stripping whole States of their liberties, and reducing all their people, without distinction to the condition of slavery. It deals separately with each individual, confines itself to the forms of law, and vindicates its own purity by an impartial examination of every case before a competent judicial tribunal. If this does not satisfy all our desires with regard to Southern rebels, let us console ourselves by reflecting that a free Constitution, triumphant in war and unbroken in peace, is worth far more to us and our children than the gratification of any present feeling.

I am aware it is assumed that this system of government for the Southern States is not to be perpetual. It is true this military government is to be only provisional, but it is through this temporary evil that a greater evil is to be made perpetual. If the guarantees of the Constitution can be broken provisionally to serve a temporary purpose, and in a part only of the country, we can destroy them everywhere and for all time. Arbitrary measures often change but they generally change for the worse. It is the curse of despotism that it has no halting place. The intermitted exercise of its power brings no sense of security to its subjects; for they can never know what more they will be called to endure when its red right hand is armed to plague them again. Nor is it possible to conjecture how or where power unrestrained by law, may seek its next victims. The States that are still free may be enslaved at any moment, for if the Constitution does not protect all, it protects none.

It is manifestly and avowedly the object of the laws to confer upon negroes the privilege of voting, and to disfranchise such a number of white citizens as will give the former a clear majority at all elections in the Southern States. This, to the minds of some persons, is so important that a violation of the Constitution is justified as a means of bringing it about. The morality is always false that excuses a wrong because it proposes to accomplish a desirable end. We are not permitted to do evil that good may come. But in this case the end itself is evil, as well as the means. The subjugation of the States to negro dominion would be worse than the military despotism under which they are now suffering. It was believed beforehand that the people would endure any amount of military oppression, for any length of time, rather than degrade themselves by subjection to the negro race. Therefore they would be without a choice. Negro suffrage was established by act of Congress, and the military officers were commanded to superintend the process of clothing the negro race with political privileges torn from white men.

The blacks of the South are entitled to be well and humanely governed, and to have the protection of just laws for all their rights of person and property. If it were practicable at this time to give them a government exclusively their own, under which they might manage their own affairs in their own way, it would become a grave question whether we ought to do so, or whether common humanity would not require us to save them from themselves. But under the circumstances, this is only a speculative point. It is not proposed merely that they shall govern themselves, but that they shall rule the white race, make and administer State laws, elect Presidents and members of Congress, and shape, to a greater or less extent, the future destiny of the whole country. Would such a trust and power be safe in such hands?

The peculiar qualities which should characterize any people who are fit to decide upon the management of public affairs for a great State have seldom been combined. It is the glory of white men to know that they have had these qualities in sufficient measure to build upon this continent a great political fabric, and to preserve its stability for more than ninety years, while in every other part of the world all similar experiments have failed. But if anything can be proved by known facts—if all reasoning upon evidence is not abandoned, it must be acknowledged that in the progress of nations negroes have shown less capacity for government than any other race of people. No independent government of any form has ever been successful in their hands. On the contrary wherever they have been left to their own devices, they have shown a constant tendency to relapse into barbarism. In the Southern States, however, Congress has undertaken to confer upon them the privilege of the ballot. Just released from slavery, it may be doubtful whether, as a class, they know more than their ancestors how to organize and regulate civil society. Indeed it is admitted that the blacks of the South are not only regardless of the rights of property, but so utterly ignorant of public affairs that their voting can consist in nothing more than carrying a ballot to the place where they are directed to deposit it. I need not remind you that the exercise of the elective franchise is the highest attribute of an American citizen, and that when guided by virtue, intelligence, patriotism, and a proper appreciation of our free constitutions, it constitutes the true basis of a democratic form of government in which the sovereign power is lodged in the body of the people. A trust artificially created, not for its own sake, but solely as a means of promoting the general welfare, its influence for good must necessarily depend upon the elevated character and true allegiance of the elector. It ought, therefore, to be reposed in none except those who are fitted morally and mentally to administer it well; for if conferred upon persons who do not justly estimate its value and who are indifferent as to its results, it will only serve as a means of placing power in the hands of the unprincipled and ambitious, and must eventuate in the complete destruction of that liberty of which it should be the most powerful conservator. I have, therefore, heretofore urged upon your attention the great danger "to be apprehended from an untimely extension of the elective franchise to any new class in our country, especially when the large majorities of that class, in wielding the power thus placed in their hands, cannot be expected correctly to comprehend the duties and responsibilities which pertain to suffrage. Yesterday, as it were, four millions of persons were held in a condition of slavery that had existed for generations: to-day they are freemen, and are assumed by law to be citizens. It cannot be presumed, from their previous condition of servitude that, as a class, they are as well informed as to the nature of our Government as the intelligent foreigner who makes our land the home of his choice. In the case of the latter, neither a residence of five years, and the knowledge of our institutions which it gives, nor attachment to the principles of the Constitution, are the only conditions upon which he can be admitted to citizenship. He must prove, in addition, a good moral character, and thus give reasonable ground for the belief that he will be faithful to the obligations which he assumes as a citizen of the Republic. Where a people—the source of all political power—speak by their suffrages, through the instrumentality of the ballot-box, it must be carefully guarded against the control of those who are corrupt in principle and enemies of free institutions, for it can only become to our political and social system a safe conductor of a healthy popular sentiment when kept free from demoralizing influences. Controlled, through fraud and usurpation, by the designing, anarchy and despotism must inevitably follow. In the hands of the patriotic and worthy, our Government will be preserved upon the principles of the Constitution inherited from our fathers. It follows, therefore, that in admitting to the ballot-box a new class of voters not qualified for the exercise of the elective franchise, we weaken our system of Government, instead of adding strength and durability." "I yield to no one in the attachment to that rule of general suffrage which distinguishes our policy as a nation. But there is a limit, wisely observed hitherto, which makes the ballot a privilege and a trust, and which requires of some classes a time suitable for probation and preparation. To give it indiscriminately to a new class, wholly unprepared, by previous habits and opportunities, to perform the trust which it demands, is to degrade it, and finally to destroy its power, for it may be safely assumed that no political truth is better established than that such indiscriminate and all-embracing extension of popular suffrage must end at last in its overthrow and destruction."

I repeat the expression of my willingness to join in any plan within the scope our constitutional authority which promises to better the condition of the negroes of the South, by encouraging them in industry, enlightening their minds, improving their morals, and giving protection to all their just rights as freedmen. But the transfer of our political inheritance to them would, in my opinion, be an abandonment of a duty which we owe alike to the memory of our fathers and the rights of our children.

The plan of putting the Southern States wholly, and the General Government generally, into the hands of negroes, is proposed at a time peculiarly unpropitious. The foundations of society have been broken up by civil war. Industry must be reorganized, justice re-established, public credit maintained, and order brought out of confusion. To accomplish these ends would require all the wisdom and virtue of the great men who formed our institutions originally. I confidently believe that their descendants will be equal to the arduous task before them, but it is worse than madness to expect that negroes will perform it for us. Certainly we ought not to ask their assistance until we despair of our own competency.

The great difference between the two races in physical, mental, and moral characteristics will prevent an amalgamation or fusion of them together in one homogeneous mass. If the inferior obtain the ascendency over the other, it will govern with reference only to its own interests—for it will recognize no common interest—and create such a tyranny as this continent has never yet witnessed. Already the negroes are influenced by promises of confiscation and plunder. They are taught to regard as an enemy every white man who has any respect for the rights of his own race. If this continues, it must become worse and worse, until all order will be subverted, all industry cease, and the fertile fields of the South grow up into a wilderness. Of all the dangers which our nation has yet encountered, none are equal to those which must result from the success of the effort now making to Africanize the half of our country.

I would not put considerations of money in competition with justice and right. But the expenses incident to "reconstruction" under the system adopted by Congress, aggravate what I regard as the intrinsic wrong of the measure itself. It has cost uncounted millions already, and if persisted in will add largely to the weight of taxation, already too oppressive to be borne without just complaint, and may finally reduce the Treasury of the nation to a condition of bankruptcy. We must not delude ourselves. It will require a strong standing army, and probably more than two hundred millions of dollars per annum, to maintain the supremacy of negro governments after they are established. The sums thrown away would, if properly used, form a sinking fund large enough to pay the whole national debt in less than fifteen years. It is in vain to hope that negroes will maintain their ascendency themselves. Without military power they are wholly incapable of holding in subjugation the white people of the South.

I submit to the judgment of Congress whether the public credit may not be injuriously affected by a system of measures like this. With our debt, and the vast private interests which are complicated with it, we cannot be too cautious of a policy which might, by possibility, impair the confidence of the world in our Government. That confidence can only be retained by carefully inculcating the principles of justice and honor on the popular mind, and by the most scrupulous fidelity to all our engagements of every sort. Any serious breach of the organic law, persisted in for a considerable time, cannot but create fears for the stability of our institutions. Habitual violation of prescribed rules, which we bind ourselves to observe, must demoralize the people. Our only standard of civil duty being set at naught, the sheet anchor of our political morality is lost, the public conscience swings from its moorings, and yields to every impulse of passion and interest. If we repudiate the Constitution, we will not be expected to care much for mere pecuniary obligations. The violation of such a pledge as we made on the 22d day of July, 1861, will assuredly diminish the market value of our other promises. Besides, if we now acknowledge that the national debt was created, not to hold the States in the Union, as the tax-payers were led to suppose, but to expel them from it and hand them over to be governed by negroes, the moral duty to pay it may seem much less clear. I say it may *seem* so; for I do not admit that this or any other argument in favor of repudiation can be entertained as sound; but its influence on some classes of minds may well be apprehended. The financial honor of a great commercial nation, largely indebted and with a republican form of government administered by agents of the popular choice, is a thing of such delicate texture, and the destruction of it would be followed by such unspeakable calamity, that every true patriot must desire to avoid whatever might expose it to the slightest danger.

The great interests of the country require immediate relief from these enactments. Business in the South is paralyzed by a sense of general insecurity, by the terror of confiscation, and the dread of negro conspiracy. The Southern trade, from which the North would have derived so great a profit under a Government of law, still languishes, and can never be revived until it ceases to be fettered by the arbitrary power which makes all its operations unsafe. That rich country—the richest in natural resources the world ever saw—is worse than lost if it be not soon placed under the protection of a free Constitution. Instead of being, as it ought to be, a source of wealth and power, it will become an intolerable burden upon the rest of the nation.

Another reason for retracing our steps will doubtless be seen by Congress in the late manifestations of public opinion upon the subject. We live in a country where the popular will always enforces obedience to itself, sooner or later. It is vain to think of opposing it with anything short of legal authority backed by overwhelming force. It cannot have escaped your attention that from the day on which Congress fairly and formally presented the proposition to govern the Southern States by military force, with a view to the ultimate establishment of negro supremacy, every expression of the general sentiment has been more or less adverse to it. The affections of this generation cannot be detached from the institutions of their ancestors. Their determination to preserve the inheritance of free government in their own hands, and transmit it unimpaired to their own posterity, is too strong to be successfully opposed. Every weaker passion will disappear before that love of liberty and law for which the American people are distinguished above all others in the world.

How far the duty of the President "to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution" requires him to go in opposing an unconstitutional act, is a very serious and important question, on which I have deliberated much and felt extremely anxious to reach a proper conclusion. Where an act has been passed according to the forms of the Constitution by the supreme legislative authority, and is regularly enrolled among the public statutes of the country, Executive resistance to it, especially in times of high party excitement, would be likely to produce violent collision between the respective adherents of the two branches of the Government. This would be simply civil war; and civil war must be resorted to only as the last remedy for the worst of evils. Whatever might tend to provoke it should be most carefully avoided. A faithful and conscientious magistrate will concede very much to honest error, and something even to perverse malice, before he will endanger the public peace; and he will not adopt forcible measures, or such as might lead to force as long as those which are peaceable remain open to him or to his constituents. It is true that cases may occur in which the Executive would be compelled to stand on its rights, and maintain them regardless of all consequences. If Congress should pass an act which is not only in palpable conflict with the Constitution, but will certainly, if carried out, produce immediate and irreparable injury to the organic structure of the Government, and if there be neither judicial remedy, for the wrongs it inflicts, nor the power in the people to protect themselves without the official aid of their elected defender. If, for instance, the Legislative Department should pass an act, even through all the forms of law, to abolish a co-ordinate department of the Government—in such a case the President must take the high responsibilities of his office and save the life of the nation at all hazards. The so-called reconstruction acts, though as plainly unconstitutional as any that can be imagined, were not believed to be within the class last mentioned. The people were not wholly disarmed of the power of self defense. In all the Northern States they still held the sacred right of the ballot, and it was safe to believe that in due time they would come to the rescue of their own institutions. It gives me pleasure to add that the appeal to our common constituents was not taken in vain, and that my confidence in their wisdom and virtue seems not to have been misplaced.

It is well and publicly known that enormous frauds have been perpetrated on the Treasury, and that colossal fortunes have been made at the public expense. This species of corruption has increased, is increasing, and if not diminished will soon bring us into total ruin and disgrace. The public creditors and the taxpayers are alike interested in an honest administration of the finances, and neither class will long endure the large handed robberies of the recent past. For this discreditable state of things there are several causes. Some of the taxes are so laid as to present an irresistible temptation to evade payment. The great sums which officers may win by connivance at fraud create a pressure which is more than the virtue of many can withstand; and there can be no doubt that the open disregard of constitutional obligations avowed by some of the highest and most influential men in the country has greatly weakened the moral sense of those who serve in subordinate places. The expenses of the United States, including interest on the public debt, are more than six times as much as they were seven years ago. To collect and disburse this vast amount requires careful supervision as well as systematic vigilance. The system, never perfected, was much disorganized by the "Tenure of Office Bill," which has almost destroyed official accountability. The President may be thoroughly convinced that an officer is incapable, dishonest or unfaithful to the Constitution, but, under the law, which I have named, the utmost he can do is to complain to the Senate, and ask the privilege of supplying his place with a better man. If the Senate be regarded as personally or politically opposed to the President, it is natural and not altogether unreasonable, for the officer to expect that it will take his part as far as possible, restore him to his place, and give him a triumph over his Executive superior. The officer has other chances of impunity arising from accidental defects of evidence, the mode of investigating it, and the secrecy of the hearing. It is not wonderful that official malfeasance should become bold in proportion as the delinquents learn to think themselves safe. I am entirely persuaded that under such a rule the President cannot perform the great duty assigned to him of seeing the laws faithfully executed, and that it disables him most especially from enforcing that rigid accountability which is necessary to the due execution of the revenue laws.

The Constitution invests the President with authority to *decide* whether a removal should be made in any given case; the act of Congress declares, in substance, that he shall only *accuse* such as he supposes to be unworthy of their trust. The Constitution makes him sole *judge* in the premises; but the statute takes away his jurisdiction, transfers it to the Senate, and leaves him nothing but the obvious and sometimes impracticable duty of becoming a *prosecutor*. The prosecution is to be conducted before a tribunal whose members are not, like him, responsible to the whole people, but to separate constituent bodies, and who may hear his accusation with great disfavor. The Senate is absolutely without any known standard of decision applicable to such a case. Its judgment cannot be anticipated, for it is not governed by any rule. The law does not define what shall be deemed good cause for removal. It is impossible even to conjecture what may or what may not be so considered by the Senate. The nature of the subject forbids clear proof. If the charge be incapacity, what evidence will support it? Fidelity to the Constitution may be understood or misunderstood in a thousand different ways, and by violent party men, in violent party times, unfaithfulness to the Constitution may even come to be considered meritorious. If the officer be accused of dishonesty, how shall it be made out? Will it be inferred from acts unconnected with public duty, from private history, or from general reputation? Or must the President await the commission of an actual misdemeanor in office? Shall he, in the meantime, risk the character and interest of the nation in the hands of men to whom he cannot give his confidence? Must he forbear his complaint until the mischief is done and cannot be prevented? If his zeal in the public service should impel him to anticipate the overt act, must he move at the peril of being tried himself for the offense of slandering his subordinate? In the present circumstances of the country, some one must be held responsible for official delinquencies of every kind. It is extremely difficult to say where that responsibility should be thrown if it be not left where it has been placed by the Constitution. But all just men will admit that the President ought to be entirely relieved from responsibility, if he cannot meet it by reason of restrictions placed by law upon his action.

The unrestricted power of removal from office is a very great one to be trusted even to a magistrate chosen by the general suffrage of the whole people, and accountable directly to them for his act. It is undoubtedly liable to abuse, and at some periods of our history, perhaps, has been abused. If it be thought desirable and constitutional that it should be so limited as to make the President merely a common informer against other agents, he should at least be permitted to act in that capacity before some open tribunal, independent of party politics, ready to investigate the merits of every case, furnished with the means of taking evidence, and bound to decide according to established rules. This would guarantee the safety of the accuser when he acts in good faith, and at the same time secure the rights of the other party. I speak, of course, with all proper respect for the present Senate, but it does not seem to me that any legislative body can be so constituted as to insure its fitness for these functions.

It is not the theory of this government that public offices are the property of those who hold them. They are given merely as a trust for the public benefit, sometimes for a fixed period, sometimes during good behavior, but generally they are liable to be terminated at the pleasure of the appointing power, which represents the collective majesty and speaks the will of the people. The forced retention in office of a single dishonest person may work great injury to the public interests. The danger to the public service comes not from the power to remove, but from the power to appoint. Therefore, it was that the framers of the Constitution left the power of removal unrestricted, while they gave the Senate a right to reject all appointments which, in its opinion, were not fit to be made. A little reflection on this subject will probably satisfy all who have the good of the country at heart that our best course is to take the Constitution for our guide, walk in the path marked out by the founders of the Republic, and obey the rules made sacred by the observance of our great predecessors.

The present condition of our finances and circulating medium is one to which your early consideration is invited.

The proportion which the currency of any country should bear to the whole value of the annual produce circulated by its means is a question upon which political economists have not agreed. Nor can it be controlled by legislation, but must be left to the irrevocable laws which everywhere regulate commerce and trade. The circulating medium will ever irresistibly flow to those points where it is in greatest demand. The law of demand and supply is as unerring as that which regulates the tides of the ocean; and indeed currency, like the tides, has its ebbs and flows throughout the commercial world.

At the beginning of the rebellion the bank note circulation of the country amounted to not much more than two hundred millions of dollars; now the circulation of National Bank notes and those known as "legal tenders" is nearly seven hundred millions. While it is urged by some that this amount should be increased, others contend that a decided reduction is absolutely essential to the best interests of the country. In view of these diverse opinions, it may be well to ascertain the real value of our paper issues, when compared with a metallic or convertible currency. For this purpose, let us inquire how much gold and silver could be purchased by the seven hundred millions of paper money now in circulation? Probably not more than half the amount of the latter, showing that when our paper currency is compared with gold and silver, its commercial value is compressed into three hundred and fifty millions. This striking fact makes it the obvious duty of the Government, as early as may be consistent with the principles of sound political economy, to take such measures as will enable the holder of its notes and those of the National Banks to convert them, without loss, into specie or its equivalent. A reduction of our paper circulating medium need not necessarily follow. This, however, would depend upon the law of demand and supply, though it should be borne in mind that by making legal tender and bank notes convertible into coin or its equivalent, their present specie value in the hands of their holders would be enhanced one hundred per cent.

Legislation for the accomplishment of a result so desirable is demanded by the highest public considerations. The Constitution contemplates that the circulating medium of the country shall be uniform in quality and value. At the time of the formation of that instrument, the country had just emerged from the War of the Revolution, and was suffering from the effects of a redundant and worthless paper currency. The sages of that period were anxious to protect their posterity from the evils which they themselves had experienced. Hence, in providing a circulating medium, they conferred upon Congress the power to coin money and regulate the value thereof, at the same time prohibiting the States from making anything but gold and silver a tender in payment of debts.

The anomalous condition of our currency is in striking contrast with that which was originally designed. Our circulation now embraces, first, notes of the National Banks, which are receivable for all dues to the Government, excluding imposts, and by all its creditors, excepting in payment of interest upon its bonds and securities themselves; second, legal tender notes, issued by the United States, and which the law requires shall be received as well in payment of all debts between citizens as of all Government dues, excepting imposts; and third, gold and silver coin. By the operation of our present system of finance, however, the metallic currency, when collected, is reserved only for one class of Government creditors, who, holding the bonds, semi-annually receive their interest in coin from the National Treasury. They are thus made to occupy an invidious position, which may be used to strengthen the arguments of those who would bring into disrepute the obligations of the nation. In the payment of all its debts, the plighted faith of the Government should be inviolably maintained. But while it acts with fidelity towards the bondholder who loaned his money that the integrity of the Union might be preserved, it should at the same time observe good faith with the great masses of the people, who, having rescued the Union from the perils of rebellion, now bear the burdens of taxation, that the Government may be able to fulfil its engagements. There is no reason which will be accepted as satisfactory by the people, why those who defend us on the land and protect us on the sea; the pensioner upon the gratitude of the nation, bearing the scars and wounds received while in its service; the public servants in the various departments of the Government; the farmer who supplies the soldiers of the army and the sailors of the navy; the artizan who toils in the nation's workshops, or the mechanics and laborers who build its edifices and construct its forts and arsenals of war—should in payment of their just and hard-earned dues, receive depreciated paper, while another class of their countrymen, no more deserving, are paid in coin of gold and silver. Equal and exact justice requires that all the creditors of the Government should be paid in a currency possessing a uniform value. This can only be accomplished by the restoration of the currency to the standard established by the Constitution; and by this means we would remove a discrimination which may become deep-rooted and wide-spread, and imperil the national credit.

The feasibility of making our currency correspond with the constitutional standard may be seen by reference to a few facts derived from our commercial statistics.

The production of precious metals in the United States from 1849 to 1857, inclusive, amounted to $579,000,000; from 1858 to 1860, inclusive, to $137,500,000; and from 1861 to 1867, inclusive, to $457,500,000—making the grand aggregate of products since 1849, $1,174,000,000. The amount of specie coined from 1849 to 1857, inclusive, was $439,000,000; from 1858 to 1860 inclusive, $125,000,000; and from 1861 to 1867, inclusive, $310,000,000—making the total coinage since 1849 $874,000,000. From 1849 to 1857, inclusive, the net exports of specie amounted to $271,000,000; from 1858 to 1860, inclusive, to $148,000,000, and from 1861 to 1867, inclusive, $322,000,000—making the aggregate net exports since 1849, $741,000,000. These figures show an excess of product over net exports of $433,000,000. There are in the Treasury $111,000,000 in coin, something more than $40,000,000 in circulation on the Pacific coast, and a few millions in the National and other banks—in all about $160,000,000. This, however, taking into account the specie in the country prior to 1849, leaves more than three hundred millions of dollars which have not been accounted for by exportation, and therefore may yet remain in the country.

These are important facts, and show how completely the inferior currency will supercede the better, forcing it from circulation among the masses, and causing it to be exported as a mere article of trade, to add to the money capital of foreign lands. They show the necessity of retiring our paper money, that the return of gold and silver to the avenues of trade may be invited, and a demand created which will cause the retention at home of at least so much of the productions of our rich and inexhaustible gold-bearing fields as may be sufficient for purposes of circulation. It is unreasonable to expect a return to a sound currency so long as the Government, by continuing to issue irredeemable notes, fills the channels of circulation with depreciated paper. Notwithstanding a coinage by our mints, since 1849, of $874,000,000, the people are now strangers to the currency which was designed for their use and benefit, and precious metals bearing the national device are seldom seen, except when produced to gratify the interest excited by their novelty. If depreciated paper is to be continued as the permanent currency of the country, and all our coin is to become a mere article of traffic and speculation, to the enhancement in price of all that is indispensable to the comfort of the people, it would be wise economy to abolish our mints, thus saving the nation the care and expense incident to such establishments, and let all our precious metals be exported in bullion. The time has come, however, when the Government and National Banks should be required to take the most efficient steps and make all necessary arrangements for a resumption of specie payments at the earliest practicable period. Specie payments having been once resumed by the Government and the Banks, all notes or bills of paper issued by either of a less denomination than twenty dollars should by law be excluded from circulation, so that the people may have the benefit and convenience of a gold and silver currency which, in all their business transactions, will be uniform in value at home and abroad.

"Every man of property or industry, every man who desires to preserve what he honestly possesses, or to obtain what he can honestly earn, has a direct interest in maintaining a safe circulating medium—such a medium as shall be real and substantial, not liable to vibrate with opinions, not subject to be blown up or down by the breath of speculation, but to be made stable and secure. A disordered currency is one of the greatest political evils. It undermines the virtues necessary for the support of the social system, and encourages propensities destructive of its happiness; it wars against industry, frugality and economy, and it fosters the evil spirits of extravagance and speculation." It has been asserted by one of our profound and most gifted statesmen, that "of all the contrivances for cheating the laboring classes of mankind, none have been more effectual than those which deludes them with paper money." This is the most effectual of inventions to fertilize the rich man's fields by the sweat of the poor man's brow. Ordinary tyranny, oppression, excessive taxation—these bear lightly on the happiness of the mass of the community compared with a fraudulent currency, and the robberies committed by depreciated paper. Our own history has recorded for our instruction enough, and more than enough of the demoralizing tendency, the injustice, and the intolerable oppression on the virtuous and well disposed of a degraded paper currency, authorized by law, or in any way countenanced by Government." It is one of the most successful of devices, in times of peace or war, expansions or revulsions, to accomplish the transfer of all the precious metals from the great mass of the people into the hands of the few, where they are hoarded in secret places or deposited in strong boxes under bolts and bars, while the people are left to endure all the inconveniences, sacrifices and demoralization resulting from the use of a depreciated and worthless paper money.

The condition of our finances and the operations of our revenue system are set forth and fully explained in the able and instructive report of the Secretary of the Treasury. On the 30th of June, 1866, the public debt amounted to $2,783,425,879; on the 30th of June last it was $2,692,199,215, showing a reduction during the fiscal year of $91,226,664. During the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1867, the receipts were $490,634,010, and the expenditures $346,729,129, leaving an available surplus of $143,904,880. It is estimated that the receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1868, will be $417,161,928, and that the expenditures will reach the sum of $393,269,226, leaving in the Treasury a surplus of $23,892,702. For the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1869, it is estimated that the receipts will amount to $381,000,000, and that the expenditures will be $372,000,000, showing an excess of $9,000,000 in favor of the government.

The attention of Congress is earnestly invited to the necessity of a thorough revision of our revenue system. Our internal revenue laws and impost system should be so adjusted as to bear most heavily on articles of luxury, leaving the necessaries of life as free from taxation as may be consistent with the real wants of the Government, economically administered. Taxation would not then fall unduly on the man of moderate means; and while none would be entirely exempt from assessment, all, in proportion to their pecuniary abilities, would contribute towards the support of the State. A modification of the internal revenue system, by a large reduction in the number of articles now subject to tax, would be followed by results equally advantageous to the citizen and the Government. It would render the execution of the law less expensive and more certain, remove obstructions to industry, lessen the temptations to evade the law, diminish the violations and frauds perpetrated upon its provisions, make its operations less inquisitorial, and greatly reduce in numbers the army of tax-gatherers created by the system, who "take from the mouth of honest labor the bread it has earned." Retrenchment, reform and economy should be carried into every branch of the public service, that the expenses of the Government may be reduced and the people relieved from oppressive taxation; a sound currency should be restored, and the public faith in regard to the national debt sacredly observed. The accomplishment of these important results, together with the restoration of the union of the States upon the principles of the Constitution, would inspire confidence at home and abroad in the stability of our institutions, and bring to the nation prosperity, peace and good will.

The report of the Secretary of War *ad interim* exhibits the operations of the army and of the several Bureaus of the War Department. The aggregate strength of our military force, on the 30th of September last was 56,315. The total estimate for military appropriations is $77,124,707, including a deficiency in last year's appropriations of $13,600,000. The payments at the Treasury on account of the service of the War Department from January 1 to October 29, 1867—a period of ten months—amounted to $109,807,000. The expenses of the military establishment, as well as the numbers of the army, are now three times as great as they ever have been in time of peace; while the discretionary power is vested in the Executive to add millions to this expenditure by an increase of the army to the maximum strength allowed by the law.

The menacing attitude of some of the war-like bands of Indians inhabiting the district of country between the Arkansas and Platte rivers, and portions of Dakota Territory, required the presence of a large military force in that region. Instigated by real or imaginary grievances, the Indians occasionally committed acts of barbarous violence upon emigrants and our frontier settlements; but a general Indian war has been providentially averted. The Commissioners under the act of 20th July, 1867, were invested with full power to adjust existing difficulties, negotiate treaties with the disaffected bands, and select for them reservations remote from the traveled routes between the Mississippi and the Pacific. They entered without delay upon the execution of their trust, but have not yet made any official report of their proceedings. It is of vital importance that our distant Territories should be exempt from Indian outbreaks, and that the construction of the Pacific Railroad, an object of national importance, should not be interrupted by hostile tribes. These objects, as well as the material interests and the moral and intellectual improvement of the Indians, can be most effectually secured by concentrating them upon portions of country set apart for their exclusive use, and located at points remote from our highways and encroaching white settlements.

Since the commencement of the second session of the Thirty-ninth Congress, five hundred and ten miles of road have been constructed on the main line and branches of the Pacific Railway. The line from Omaha is rapidly approaching the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, whilst the terminus of the last section of constructed road in California, accepted by the Government on the 24th day of October last, was but eleven miles distant from the summit of the Sierra Nevada. The remarkable energy evinced by the companies offers the strongest assurance that the completion of the road from Sacramento to Omaha will not be long deferred.

During the last fiscal year seven million forty-one thousand one hundred and fourteen acres of public land were disposed of, and the cash receipts from sales and fees exceeded by one-half million dollars the sum realized from those sources during the preceding year. The amount paid to pensioners, including expenses of disbursements, was $18,619,956, and thirty-six thousand four hundred and eighty-two names were added to the rolls. The entire number of pensioners on the the 30th of June last was one hundred and fifty-five thousand four hundred and seventy-four. Eleven thousand six hundred and fifty-five patents and designs were issued during the year ending September 30, 1867, and at that date the balance in the Treasury to the credit of the Patent fund was $286,607.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy states that we have seven squadrons actively and judiciously employed, and efficient and able commanders, in protecting the persons and property of American citizens, maintaining the dignity and power of the government, and promoting the commerce and business interests of our countrymen in every part of the world. Of the two hundred and thirty-eight vessels composing the present navy of the United States, fifty-six, carrying five hundred and seven guns, are in squadron service. During the year the number of vessels in commission has been reduced twelve, and there are thirteen less on squadron duty than there were at the date of the last report. A large number of vessels were commenced and in course of construction when the war terminated, and although Congress had made the necessary appropriations for their completion, the Department has either suspended work upon them or limited the slow completion of the steam vessels, so as to meet the contracts for machinery made with private establishments. The total expenditures of the Naval Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, were $31,034,011. No appropriations have been made or required since the close of the war for the construction and repair of vessels, for steam machinery, ordnance, provisions and clothing, fuel, hemp, &c., the balances under these several heads having been more than sufficient for current expenditures. It should also be stated to the credit of the Department that, besides asking no appropriations for the above objects for the last two years, the Secretary of the Navy, on the 30th September last, in accordance with the act of May 1, 1820, requested the Secretary of the Treasury to carry to the surplus fund the sum of sixty-five millions of dollars, being the amount received from the sales of vessels and other war property, and the remnants of former appropriations.

The report of the Postmaster General shows the business of the Postoffice Department and the condition of the postal service in a very favorable light, and the attention of Congress is called to its practical recommendations. The receipts of the Department for the year ending June 30, 1867, including all special appropriations for sea and land service and for free mail matter were $19,978,693. The expenditures for all purposes were $19,235,483, leaving an unexpended balance in favor of the Department of $743,210, which can be applied towards the expenses of the Department for the current year. The increase of postal revenue, independent of specific appropriations, for the year 1867, over that of 1866, was $850,040. The increase of revenue for the sale of stamps and stamped envelopes was $783,404. The increase of expenditures for 1867 over those of the previous year was owing chiefly to the extension of the land and ocean mail service. During the past year new postal conventions have been ratified and exchanged with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Belgium and the Netherlands, Switzerland, the North German Union, Italy, and the Colonial Government of Hong-Kong reducing very largely the rates of ocean and land postages to and from and within those countries.

The report of the Acting Commissioner of Agriculture concisely presents the condition, wants, and progress of an interest eminently worthy the fostering care of Congress, and exhibits a large measure of useful results achieved during the year to which it refers.

The re-establishment of peace at home, and the resumption of extended trade, travel, and commerce abroad, have served to increase the number and variety of questions in the department for foreign affairs. None of these questions, however, have seriously disturbed our relations with other States.

The Republic of Mexico, having been relieved from foreign intervention, is earnestly engaged in efforts to re-establish her constitutional system of government. A good understanding continues to exist between our government and the Republics of Hayti and San Domingo, and our cordial relations with the Central and South American States remain unchanged. The tender, made in conformity with resolution of Congress, of the good offices of the Government, with a view to an amicable adjustment of peace between Brazil and her allies, on the one side, and Spain on the other, though kindly received, has in neither case been fully accepted by the belligerents. The war in the valley of the Parana is still vigorously maintained. On the other hand, actual hostilities between the Pacific States and Spain have been more than a year suspended. I shall, on any proper occasion that may occur, renew the conciliatory recommendations which have been already made. Brazil, with enlightened sagacity and comprehensive statesmanship, has opened the great channels of the Amazon and its tributaries to universal commerce. One thing more seems needful to assure a rapid and cheering progress in South America. I refer to those peaceful habits without which States and nations cannot, in this age, well expect material prosperity or social advancement.

The Exposition of Universal Industry at Paris has passed, and seems to have fully realized the high expectations of the French Government. If the allowance be made for the recent political derangement of industry here, the part which the United States has borne in this exhibition of invention and art may be regarded with very high satisfaction. During the Exposition a conference was held of delegates from several nations, the United States being one, in which the inconveniences of commerce and social intercourse resulting from the diverse standards of money value were fully discussed, and plans were developed for establishing, by universal consent, a common principle for the coinage of gold. These conferences are expected to be renewed, with the attendance of many foreign States not hitherto represented. A report of these interesting proceedings will be submitted to Congress, which will no doubt justly appreciate the great object and be ready to adopt any measure which may tend to facilitate its ultimate accomplishment.

On the 25th of February, 1862, Congress declared by law that Treasury notes without interest, authorized by that act, should be legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private within the United States. An annual remittance of $30,000, less stipulated expenses, accrues to claimants under the Convention made with Spain in 1834. These remittances, since the passage of that act, have been paid in such notes. The claimants insist that the Government ought to require payment in coin. The subject may be deemed worthy of your attention.

No arrangement has as yet been reached for the settlement of our claims for British depredations upon the commerce of the United States, I have felt it my duty to decline the proposition of arbitration made by Her Majesty's Government, because it has hitherto been accompanied by reservations and limitations incompatible with the rights, interests and honor of our country. It is not to be apprehended that Great Britain will persist in her refusal to satisfy these just and reasonable claims, which involve the sacred principles of non-intervention—a principle henceforth not more important to the United States than to all other commercial nations.

The West India Islands were settled and colonized by European States simultaneous with a settlement and colonization of the American Continent. Most of the colonies planted here became independent nations in the close of the last and the beginning of the present century. Our own country embraces communities which, at one period, were colonies of Great Britain, France, Spain, Holland, Sweden and Russia. The people of the West Indies, with the exception of those in the island of Hayti, have neither attained nor aspired to independence, nor have they become prepared for self-defense. Although possessing considerable commercial value, they have been held by the several European States which colonized or at some time conquered them, chiefly for purposes of military and naval strategy in carrying out European policy and designs in regard to this continent. In our revolutionary war, ports and harbors in the West India Islands were used by our enemy, to the great injury and embarrassment of the United States. We had the same experience in our second war with Great Britain. The same European policy for a long time excluded us even from trade with the West Indies, while we were at peace with all nations. In our recent civil war the rebels, and their piratical and blockade-breaking allies, found facilities in the same ports for the work, which they, too, successfully accomplished, of injuring and devasting the commerce which we are now engaged in rebuilding. We labored especially under this disadvantage—that European steam vessels, employed by our enemies, found friendly shelter, protection and supplies in West Indian ports, while our own naval operations were necessarily carried on from our own distant shores. There was then a universal feeling of the want of an advanced naval outpost betweet the Atlantic coast and Europe. The duty of obtaining such an outpost peacefully and lawfully, while neither doing nor menacing injury to other States, earnestly engaged the attention of the Executive Department before the close of the war, and it has not been lost sight of since that time. A not entirely dissimilar naval want revealed itself during the same period on the Pacific coast. The required foothold there was fortunately secured by our late treaty with the Emperor of Russia, and it now seems imperative that the more obvious necessities of the Atlantic coast should not be less carefully provided for. A good and convenient port and harbor, capable of easy defense, will supply that want. With the possession of such a station by the United States, neither we nor any other American nation need longer apprehend injury or offense from any Trans-Atlantic enemy. I agree with our early statesmen that the West Indies naturally gravitate to, and may be expected ultimately to be absorbed by the Continental States, including our own. I agree with them, also, that it is wise to leave the question of such absorption to this process of natural political gravitation. The islands of St. Thomas and St. Johns, which constitute part of the group called the Virgin Islands, seemed to offer us advantages immediately desirable, while their acquisition could be secured in harmony with the principles to which I alluded. A treaty has, therefore, been concluded with the King of Denmark, for the cession of those islands, and will be submitted to the Senate for consideration.

It will hardly be necessary to call the attention of Congress to the subject of providing for the payment to Russia of the sum stipulated in the treaty for the cession of Alaska. Possession having been formally delivered to our Commissioner, the territory remains for the present in care of a military force, awaiting such civil organization as shall be directed by Congress.

The annexation of many small German States to Prussia, and the reorganization of that country under a new and liberal constitution, have induced me to renew the effort to obtain a just and prompt settlement of the long vexed question concerning the claims of foreign States for military service from their subjects naturalized in the United States.

In connection with this subject, the attention of Congress is respectfully called to a singular and embarrassing conflict of laws. The Executive Department of this Government has hitherto uniformly held, as it now holds, that naturalization, in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the United States, absolves the recipient from his native allegiance. The Courts of Great Britain hold that allegiance to the British Crown is indefeasible, and is not absolved by our laws of naturalization. British Judges cite Courts and law authorities of the United States in support of that theory against the position held by the Executive authority of the United States. This conflict perplexes the public mind concerning the rights of naturalized citizens, and impairs the national authority abroad. I now again respectfully appeal to Congress to declare the national will unmistakably upon this important question.

The abuse of our laws by the clandestine prosecution of the African slave-trade from American ports or by American citizens, has altogether ceased, and, under existing circumstances, no apprehensions of its renewal in this part of the world are entertained. Under these circumstances it becomes a question whether we shall not propose to Her Majesty's Government a suspension or discontinuance of the stipulations for maintaining a naval force for the suppression of that trade.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Washington, December 3, 1867.

TONIC.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS
Is a sure preventive of the effects of Malaria.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS
The Giant Remedy of them all.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS
Regulates all Female Irregularities.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS
The Great Appetizer.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS
Is compounded of Herbs and Pure Spirits.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS
Is not a Mineral Poison.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS
Will effect all that is claimed for it.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS
Will soon supercede all similar remedies.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS
Has performed some of the most extraordinary cures on record.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS
Do not fail to give them a trial.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS
Stimulates the torpid Liver.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS
Invigorates the Kidneys.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS
Purifies the Blood.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS
Strengthens the whole System.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS
Can show more Home Testimony than any other Bitters or Medicine.

Remember the place,
FLEMING'S Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, 84 Market street.

REMOVAL.

GREAT SALE AT COST.

My large stock of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS is offered at cost. I am preparing to move into my new building, No. 130 SMITHFIELD STREET, between Fifth and Sixth streets, and will dispose of my present stock AT VERY LOW PRICES.

JOHN ZWEIDINGER,
No. 160 Smithfield street.

A COUGH, A COLD, OR A SORE THROAT,

Requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

IRRITATION OF THE LUNGS, A PERMANENT THROAT DISEASE, OR CONSUMPTION,

IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases, Troches are used with always good success.

Singers and Public Speakers use them to clear and strengthen the voice.

Obtain only BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, and do not take any of the *worthless imitations* that may be offered. Sold everywhere. d*

COUNTRY MERCHANTS,

COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS OFFERED IN

Patent Medicines,
Patent Medicines,
Patent Medicines.

Send for Prices,
Send for Prices,
Send for Prices,

And you will save money,
And you will save money,
And you will save money.

McCLARRAN & M'KENNAN,
Jobbers of Patent Medicines,
85 Market street, cor. Diamond, near Fifth street,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN

DRESS GOODS.

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 FIFTH STREET.

Offer their large stock of DRESS GOODS AT VERY LOW PRICES.

SKATES. SKATES. SKATES—I have received the largest, the cheapest, and the best assortment of

SKATES,

Ever offered in this city. Skates ranging in price, strapped complete, from ONE DOLLAR up to THIRTY DOLLARS PER PAIR. Also, a very superior quality of

LADIES' SKATES,

Some of them the finest Skates made in America. I have a comfortable room connected with my store, where ladies can fit on their skates before purchasing, so that they will not be annoyed in fitting them on when they reach the ice. For sale by

JAMES BOWN,
ws NO. 136 WOOD STREET.

CARPETS AT COST.

PREPARATORY TO TAKING STOCK,

A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

OIL CLOTHS

HOLLANDS,

AND

ALL-WOOL INGRAINS.

RAG CARPETS,

A SPECIALTY.

McCALLUM BROS.,
51 FIFTH STREET.

CHRISTMAS GOODS.

Fancy and Plain Sugar Toys

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

5,000 boxes PLAIN AND FANCY SUGAR TOYS, HEARTS, FIGURES, &c., for the Holidays. The selection embraces a larger variety and are

OFFERED CHEAPER THAN ANY IN THE CITY

We are also making a large number of new styles of CONFECTIONERY, suitable for the trade. Buyers are solicited to examine our stock.

REYMER & BROS.,

NOS. 126 AND 128 WOOD ST.

FRED. BECKERT .... AUG. HARTJE.
CHARLES W. BETZEL .... FRED. HELM.
JOHN GAST .... LOUIS THIEL.

PITTSBURGH

TRUSS COMPANY

OF

Chas. W. Betzel & Co.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of

TRUSSES,

After Dr. CHARLES W. BETZEL'S Patent, May 8th, 1866.

FIRST PREMIUM AWARDED BY THE PENNA. STATE FAIR, Pittsburgh, Sept. 27, 1867.

Circulars containing the most important Certificates of Physicians and Patients, as well as the directions how orders are to be sent in from a distance, and how the Trusses are to be applied and further price list, without any expense, to be had by applying to

FRED. BECKERT,
127, corner of Ohio and West street, Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE BY THE FOLLOWING.

In Allegheny, Pa.
Druggist EGGERS, 172, corner Ohio and Middle alley.
Druggist KREDEL & SIEDLE, cor. Chestnut and Liberty streets.

In Pittsburgh, Pa.
Druggist JOS. ABEL, cor. Grant and Fifth sts.
Druggist FRED. BRAUN, Sr., 177 Liberty st.
Druggist GEO. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood street.
Druggist J. C. LANGE, 490, corner Penn and Walnut streets.
Druggist E. MANGOLD, 487 corner Penn and Walnut streets.
Druggist R. E. SELLERS & CO., corner Wood and Second streets.
Druggist WHITMORE BROS., corner Wood and Sixth streets.

In Brookville, Jefferson Co., Pa.
Druggist K. L. BLOOD.

In Philadelphia, Pa.
Bandagists HORN & ELLIS, 307 Race street.

In Chicago, Ill.
Druggist DIETSCH, BLOCK & CO., 39 N. Clark street.
Druggist W. EHRMANN & CO.

In Fort Wayne, Ind.
Druggist MEYER, BROS. & CO., 118 Columbia street.

In St. Louis, Mo.
Druggist O. W. HEYER & CO., Franklin avenue.

In Baltimore, Md.
Druggist DAVIS & MILLER, 12 N. Howard street.

In Louisville, Ky.
Bandagist F. S. SIEGEL, 135 Third street.

DR. CHARLES W. BETZEL'S

CONSULTING ROOMS,

597 PENN STREET,

German Catholic High School Building.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

A COMPLETE

EIGHT INCH TRAIN OF ROLLS,

IN GOOD ORDER, FOR SALE LOW.

Inquire at SLIGO ROLLING MILL.

PURE WATER, HEALTH AND ECONOMY.

PATENT LEAD ENCASED

Block Tin Pipe,

Recommended by the Water Boards of New York, Brooklyn, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the most eminent medical men of the country.
COST NO MORE THAN LEAD PIPE of the same strength.

WELDON & KELLY,
eod PLUMBERS, 147 WOOD STREET.

PAGE'S

PATENT TANNING PROCESS.

PATENTED MAY 8TH, 1867.

The attention of Tanners is called to this new process, which combines rapidity, cheapness and simplicity, and insures pliability, durability and strength in the manufacture of Leather.
For Lace Leather it has no equal, and has superceded all other methods of Tanning by actual test in the market. Testimonials and full details given, and State, County or Shop Rights for sale on application to PAGE BROTHERS,
eod Franklin, N. H.

METTAM'S GALVANO ELECTRO

METALIC INSOLES,

VOLTAIC BELTS AND ARMLETS,

CURES

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cold Feet, &c.

Depot 434 Broadway, N. Y.

For sale by D. S. DIFFENBACHER, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Boots and Shoes, No. 113 MARKET STREET.

PITTSBURGH GOLD PEN MANUFACTORY, 43 Market street, near Third, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HUGH FITZPATRICK, PROPRIETOR.

Gold Pens, Gold and Silver Pen Holders, wholesale and retail. Pens carefully repaired. Persons living out of the city having Pens to repair can send them by mail and they will be promptly returned.

ECONOMY IN FUEL.—50 PER CENT. SAVED! Spear's Anti-Dust Gas Burner STOVES for Parlors, Halls, Dining Rooms, Chambers, Stores, Offices, etc., secures perfect cleanliness when poking the fire; entire safety of the fire and freedom from dust; requires very little attention; facilitates ventilation of room, and is a first-class gas consumer. Six sizes. Send for a circular, or call and examine. ROBERTS & SHERRATT, Agents, No. 61 Smithfield st., Pittsburgh.

RYE.

A FEW THOUSAND BUSHELS

WANTED BY

DANIEL WALLACE,
353 Liberty street.

SUNDRIES.

20 bbls Sweet Cider; 30 bbls Sweet Potatoes;
50 bxs Cheese, Hamburg, Goshen and Factory;
1,000 bush Potatoes;
500 bbls Apples;
15 bbls Hickory Nuts;
20 tubs Mince Meat; in store and for sale by
VAN GORDER & SHEPARD,
360 Liberty street.

TREES, TREES, TREES.

A very large stock of

FRUIT AND SHADE TREES,

EVERGREENS AND GRAPE VINES.

For sale by JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH.

Send for a catalogue.

The Daily Commercial

December Magazines.

THE ATLANTIC.

The *Atlantic* finishes up the year with a good number, and promises much for January. The present number has the conclusion of Dr. Holmes' "Guardian Angel," and an article by Parton on the Lake Superior "Workers in Silver." These, with Higginson's striking essay on "Literature as an Art," Whipple's talk about the "Minor Elizabethan Dramatists," and Medberry's "Pacific Railroads," certainly give a feast. T. B. Aldrich's little story of "The Young Desperado" is very jolly; we wish we could do something for him to pay for it. The poems by Stedman ("Toujours Amour") and Beker (A Sonnet) are weak for the *Atlantic*. Among the book reviews is one of Holland's Kathrina, which belittles poem and man after the New York *Nation and Times'* style. Meantime Scribner is printing the 25th thousand of Kathrina.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

Our Young Folks never was better; Bayard Taylor contributes a story called the "Pacha's Son;" Mrs. Stowe is sketchy and instructive; and Lucy Larcom and the other children's favorites are unusually spicey. The inspiration of its Hurd & Houghton rival is particularly seen in its improved and increased illustrations, and this month especially in a large supplementary picture in colors, by chromo-lithography, of "Little Bo-Peep" and her Lambs. This will delight the little ones.

THE RIVERSIDE.

The *Riverside* has some exquisite little pictures, and one or two delicious traditions and stories. Last but not least comes the "*Nursery*," for the wee ones, fresh and illustrated profusely,—a very charming thing for the babies. The papers are not only charming but instructive, and children of older growth can read them with profit.

General Grant's Testimony.

[From "The Nation," November 28, 1867.]

The published testimony of General Grant before the Judiciary Committee, is in every way creditable to him. It shows that he had the good sense to perceive at the moment of victory, both the duty of the Government to show magnanimity, in abandoning the right to punish the military leaders of the rebellion, and his own duty to abstain from committing the Government to anything further than this. In this he proved wiser than his time. Mr. Johnson, with the apparent approval of the nation, desired to punish those whom Grant had pledged the country's honor to spare, while General Sherman, erring on the opposite side, sought to arrange by a military convention the terms of civil reconstruction. General Grant is very explicit in disclaiming all idea, either then or now, of assuming to regulate political affairs or to bestow political rights upon those who surrendered to him. As he very justly says, that was a matter for Congress to decide. It was simply his duty to leave it alone; but it is so rarely that any man does his duty and is content to do it, that General Grant merits praise for his humble virtue. The bane of Mr. Johnson has been his hunger to do more than his duty, by which we mean not merely to do more perfectly than was essential that which he was bound to do after some fashion, but rather to do that which it was not his place to do at all. If General Grant can adhere in the future as in the past to the simple rule of minding his own business, he will not lose reputation by any tasks that may be imposed upon him.

Of the same simple but unusual order of merit is the General's statement that he did not assume to originate any civil policy, and never was willing to suggest any plan for civil government, although he freely expressed his anxiety that some kind of civil government should be set up as quickly as possible. It is obvious that he differed from most of his countrymen in this, that he did not believe himself capable of doing or devising everything. His experience as a military commander had neither weaned him from the love of civil law and peaceful government, nor infected him with a desire to retain superfluous power in his own hands, nor intoxicated him with the notion of his own superior wisdom. All this is, speaking in an absolute sense, evidence of only humble virtues. There is nothing magnificent in it, nothing brilliant, nothing indicative of genius, nothing which *ought not* to be true of every man. But of how many men is it true?

This testimony shows very clearly that General Grant was sound in his views of the relation of the President and of Congress respectively to the work of reconstruction; and if he is correct in the impressions he formed of the sentiments of others, it shows that Mr. Johnson and all his advisers looked upon the governments organized in 1865 as dependent for validity upon the subsequent action of Congress. Every consideration of reason and probability points to the same conclusion; and the great change which came over Mr. Johnson's views in this respect is an impressive proof of the danger which attends any usurpation of power, even under the most pressing necessity. There is no doubt that Mr. Johnson sincerely believed, and had much reason to believe, that he was pursuing the path which Mr. Lincoln had laid out. But no sanction of this kind, and no encouragement from his party, could alter the fact that he was doing that which no President is elected to do; and he soon began to care far more for the personal triumph of seeing "his policy" successful than he did for the accomplishment of the purposes for which he, as well as Mr. Lincoln, had in view when that policy was devised. When we have a President who is capable of minding his own business, and content with doing so, we shall have some guaranty against this miserable personal vanity which is costing the nation so much.

The straightforward answers of Gen. Grant to the questions of the committee give satisfactory reasons for the reticence on political questions which is so freely charged upon him as a fault. Precisely the same argument which justified his abstinence from suggestions to the Cabinet upon matters pertaining to the civil administration, justifies his silence before the people now. His present business is military, not political. He is General-in-Chief—not President, Senator, or Representative. It will be an evil day for us as a people when military commanders are liberal with political advice and criticism for the public ear. We know of nothing more offensive in Gen. McClellan's career than the impertinent counsels which he dispatched from Harrison's Landing. And even the open disloyalty of their opponents could scarcely reconcile us to the direct interference of Union Generals in the political campaigns of 1863 and 1864. Many incidents of the time proved the moral impossibility of a military commander's limiting himself to mere words in his active support of a political party. We are glad that General Grant does not add to mischievous precedents in this direction. Our main objection to him as a Presidential candidate is that he is the General of the Army. If he were a political general also, our objections would be insuperable.

Of course we do not mean to say that Gen. Grant ought to be accepted as a candidate upon blind trust, or without a distinct avowal upon his part of his political sympathies and doctrines. But it is enough for him to make this avowal when called upon by proper authority, at a reasonable time before the nomination of a candidate can be made. Whether that avowal will be made, and whether it will be satisfactory when made, are questions that can afford to wait a little longer.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ METCALFE'S HONEY COUGH BALM is particularly recommended for children. It cures Coughs, Colds, Croup, Sore Throat and Whooping Cough, is pleasant to the taste, and acts like a charm. For sale by all Druggists.

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Neuralgia—Tic Dolouroux. The doctrine that quinine and carbonate of iron were the only remedies for tic doloreux and nervous disorders, is now exploded. Holloway's Ointment will procure the speediest alleviation of pain, and a few applications suffice for a permanent cure. Thousands who have experienced a radical benefit from its use are prepared to vouch for the correctness of this statement. In gout, rheumatism, lumbago and sciataca, it is equally efficacious. Sold by all Druggists.

☞ AN INTERESTING LETTER TO MR. LEOPOLD HOFF (Hoff's Malt Extract Depot, 542 Broadway, New York), by Thomas Harford, Esq., of the New York "Home Journal:"

DEAR SIR: As an act of gratitude to you, and for the advantage of any one who may read this, I wish to say that my daughter has derived great relief and benefit from the use of your MALT EXTRACT BEVERAGE OF HEALTH. She has been ill for a long time suffering from consumption, general debility, loss of blood and strength. I followed the advice of the well-known Dr. W. John Mitchell, to try your Malt Beverage, and am pleased to admit that from its use she has received *great* benefit, and seems to be recovering her health. She feels compelled to take it continually, for if she misses it but one day she suffers considerably, and there is a relapse of her old complaint and a return of physical weakness. Therefore your preparation should be generally known as a wonderful remedy.

Sold at Druggists and Grocers. Price $6 50 per dozen, or 60 cents single bottle.

FR. SPONHOLTZ, Agent, 215 Liberty street. Also by O. HARTUNG, 172 Smithfield street. C. F. BAUMAN, 107 Ohio street, Allegheny City, and A. KOCH, Birmingham. eod

☞ COUGHS, BRONCHITIS AND CONSUMPTION Cured by ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM. d*

RICHARD E. BREED & CO., IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN China, Glass, Queensware, BOHEMIAN AND LAVA FANCY GOODS, SILVER PLATED AND BRITTANIA WARE, TABLE CUTLERY, Tea Trays, &c., &c. *100 Wood Street.* MWS

OLD PAPERS FOR SALE IN PACKAGES OF ONE HUNDRED EACH.

NOTICES.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RR. CO., Office of Secretary and Treasurer, Cleveland, Ohio, December 2, 1867.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, in Cleveland, O., at 10 o'clock, A. M., on WEDNESDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1868. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 16th instant, and reopened January 2d. G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, EASTERN DIVISION, 424 WALNUT ST., Philadelphia, November 22, 1867.

☞ THE INTEREST IN GOLD on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, due December 1st, 1867, will be paid on the presentation of the Coupons, at the Banking House of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., 53 Exchange Place, New York, on and after that date. WM. J. PALMER, Treasurer. cod

PITTSBURGH AND CHERRY RUN OIL CO., Office, No. 80 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, November 27, 1867.

☞ DIVIDEND NO. 7.—THE Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable at this office on and after the 2d of December next. The Transfer Books are closed until the 5th prox. ISIDORE COBLENS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE CO., 153 Broadway, New York, November 16, 1867.

☞ KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE presents, that the certificate of authority issued to Mr. JOSEPH SNOWDEN, to act as Agent for this Company in the City of Pittsburgh, Pa., and its vicinity, was revoked on the 20th day of June, 1867, and the said Joseph Snowden is no longer authorized to act on behalf of said Company, in any capacity, and no act of his will be binding upon them since such revocation. [Signed] J. V. HARRIOTT, President.

☞ NOTICE.—HAVING VOLUNTARILY relinquished my connection with the Firemen's Insurance Company of New York, as their Agent, on the first day of June last, my account with said company having been promptly settled by me, I have transacted no business for said Company since that date, and hereby give notice that I am not responsible for any of the acts of said Company. JOS. SNOWDEN.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE MONONGAHELA INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 98 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh, November 22, 1867.

☞ DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT and Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE on the capital stock, payable in cash, on and after MONDAY, 25th inst., free of Government tax. JOHN H. CLANEY, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

COPARTNERSHIP. D. C. & C. C. DE ZOUCHE. Having purchased the entire interest of J. J. DE ZOUCHE in the firm of J. J. DE ZOUCHE & CO., will continue the business of Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Wall Paper, Window Shades, &c., under the style and title of DE ZOUCHE & CO., 112 Wood street. November 30, 1867.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP—The partnership heretofore existing under the name of DAWES & HANDLIN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All claims against the late firm will be paid by John L. Dawes, and all debts due the late firm must be paid to John L. Dawes, who only is authorized to receive them. JOHN L. DAWES, WM. HANDLIN.

NOTICE. Having disposed of my Saw Mill and Stock to Messrs. ALEX. McCLURE & CO., I take pleasure in recommending them to our numerous customers. The books and accounts belonging to me will be found at No. 193 Liberty street, where all who are indebted are requested to call and settle. JOSEPH KIRKPATRICK.

WM. H. EWING. ALEX. M'CLURE. ALEX. McCLURE & CO., (Successors to Joseph Kirkpatrick.) Ninth Ward Saw Mill, AND *NAIL KEG FACTORY,* CORNER OF BUTLER AND BALDWIN STS., *PITTSBURGH.* Manufacturers of Nail Kegs, and Dealers in all kinds of Barge and Building Lumber, Decking, Boat Siding, Lath, Shingles, Palings, &c.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

BANKERS. N. HOLMES & SONS, BANKERS, *No. 57 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.* DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN PAR FUNDS AND CURRENCY. Collections Made on all the Principal Points of the United States and Canadas. STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES *BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.* Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of UNITED STATES SECURITIES. eod

TRADESMENS' NATIONAL BANK, OF PITTSBURGH, PA. Wood Street, corner of Second. A. BRADLEY, President. WM. VANKIRK, Vice President. GEORGE T. VAN DOREN, Cashier. CAPITAL .... $400,000. Collections made on all points in the United States and Canada, on the most favorable terms. United States securities bought and sold. Correspondence solicited.

DIRECTORS: ALEXANDER BRADLEY, of A. Bradley & Co., Stove Manufacturers. WM. M. FABER, of Wm. M. Faber & Co., Engine Builders. SAMUEL M. KIER, of Kier, Moore & Co., Oil Refiners, &c. WM. F. McKEE, of S. McKee & Co., Glass Manufacturers. S. B. McELROY, of McElroy, Dickson & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods. JOHN DUNLAP, Dealer in Tin Plate and Tinners' stock. JOSEPH WALTON, dealer in Coal. JOHN F. DRAVO, dealer in Coal. WM. VANKIRK, of A. Bradley & Co., Stove Manufacturers. Discounts Daily, 11½ o'clock. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

BANKERS AND BROKERS. Hart, Caughey & Co., BANKERS AND BROKERS, *CORNER THIRD AND WOOD STREETS* PITTSBURGH, PA. (Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.,) Dealers in EXCHANGE, COIN, COUPONS, &c. Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of GOVERNMENT BONDS. SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

SPECTACLES, *WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,* AT DUNSEATH & HASLETT'S, JEWELERS AND OPTICIANS, 56 FIFTH STREET.

CALL AND SEE THE PRIVATE GAS APPARATUS, FOR Country Villas, Churches, Schools, Hotels, Manufactories, Railroad Stations, &c. The attention of gentlemen residing in the country, manufacturers and others, outside of line of city pipes, is especially called to an examination of the WORKING MODEL GAS APPARATUS, Now on exhibition at the Warehouse of LUPTON & CHRISTY, 362 PENN STREET, opposite Ft. Wayne Depot. The Gas is made from Residuum of Petroleum, in combination with Lime, costs less and is richer in illuminating power than Coal Gas. The Apparatus is simple, and can be operated by any laborer of ordinary capacity with perfect safety, and has been in successful use in Wheeling and New York. Petroleo Calcium Gas Co., OF PENNSYLVANIA.

BAILEY & CO., 819 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, DIAMOND DEALERS, IMPORTERS OF FINE WATCHES AND JEWELRY, MANUFACTURERS OF SILVER WARE, NOW OPENING, THE LATEST EUROPEAN NOVELTIES FROM THE PARIS EXPOSITION. ORDERS BY MAIL CAREFULLY EXECUTED. BAILEY & CO., eod No. 819 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

AMERICAN OCHRE. 15 BBLS. FOR SALE BY B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO., eod Corner Wood and First sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE. WM. HENDERSON .... LESSEE. M. W. CANNING .... MANAGER. T. B. HANN .... STAGE MANAGER. Brilliant success of the accomplished Artiste, LADY DON. WEDNESDAY EVENING, December 4th, 1867, will be presented the brilliant comedy entitled THE PRETTY HORSEBREAKER. Bella Funnyside, with songs .... Lady Don. To be followed by Lady Don's grand selection of IRISH BALLADS. To conclude with the grand burlesque of KENILWORTH. Earl of Leicester, with songs .... Lady Don.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. DIRECTOR .... J. GRAU. RISTORI. Mr. GRAU respectfully announces that MADAME ADELAIDE RISTORI will give in Pittsburgh three dramatic representations on the following evenings: Wednesday Evening, December 11.—MEDEA. Thursday Evening, December 12—ELIZABETH. Friday Evening, December 13—Gacowelli's new and elaborate Tragedy, MARIE ANTOINETTE. The Company of Madame Ristori has been much augmented by new artists, among them is SIGNOR BOZZE, who is one of the great dramatic artists possessed in Italy, and has gained the highest distinction by the excellence of his personations. Reserved Seats—$2. Sale of seats for the three nights will commence on Saturday at 9 A. M., and for either of the three nights on the same day at 12 o'clock, noon, at C. C. MELLOR, 81 Wood street.

THE MUSICAL TABLEAUX, "THE BURNING SHIP," Has generously given way to MME. RISTORI, and will be rendered at the *ACADEMY OF MUSIC,* ON MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 9th. The first part will consist of Solos, Duetts, Quartettes, &c., selected from best authors. The Cantata will then be given in costume, with well selected Chorus and full Orchestra, and scenery got up for the occasion. Synopsis of the Cantata: PART FIRST—"Daybreak—The Ship at Sea—Song of Sailors—Mother and Child—Song of Home—Song and Chorus." Scenery under the direction of J. C. HALL. PART SECOND—"Midnight—Hopes of Safety—Mother's Prayer—Fire Discovered—Desertion of the Ship—Hymn." PART THIRD—"Morning Again—Anxious Watching—A Vessel Seen in the Distance—Recognized as Friendly—Signals Made—She Sees Them—Rescue." Tickets, One Dollar; Family Circle, Fifty Cents. Secured Seats to be had at KLEBER & BRO'S., 122 Wood street, on MONDAY MORNING, 9th instant.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. TWO CONCERTS BY THE Mendelssohn Quintette Club OF BOSTON, Aided by Miss ADDIE S. RYAN, the Charming Songstress. Wednesday and Thursday Evenings, December 4th and 5th, 1867. The MENDELSSOHN QUINTETTE CLUB has been organized nineteen years, and is composed of W. H. SCHULTZE, CARL MEISEL, THOMAS RYAN, E. M. HEINDL, WULF FRIES, And their concerts are everywhere pronounced the best Musical entertainments offered the American public. The programme will embrace Overtures, Quartettes, Quintettes, Pot Pouris, Solos, with Songs and Ballads. Admission—Parquette and Dress Circle, $1 00; no extra charge for secured seats. Family Circle, 50c. The sale of seats will commence at C. C. MELLOR'S Music Store, 81 Wood street, on Monday, December 2d. Doors open at 7¼; Concert at 8 o'clock.

MASONIC HALL. Eight Nights in Wonder World, COMMENCING *FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 29th.* Prof. and Mad. Macallister, *THE GREAT ILLUSIONISTS OF THE AGE.* Will present each evening a choice selection of their Illusions, Wonders and Miracles, embracing Science, Mirth and Mystery. 100. ONE HUNDRED. 100. *ELEGANT AND COSTLY PRESENTS WILL BE GIVEN AWAY EVERY NIGHT.* Admission 25 cents. Reserved Seats 50 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock, commence at 8 o'clock. GIFT MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, when EVERY CHILD will receive *A HANDSOME PRESENT.* Admission 25 cents. HARRY WESTON, Business Agent.

PROF. COWPER'S FASHIONABLE DANCING ACADEMY, At his New Assembly Rooms, 51 Fifth street, opposite the Old Theater. New Classes now forming on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Ladies' Masters' and Misses' Class 3 P. M. Gentlemen's Class at 8 o'clock P. M. PROF. COWPER can be seen daily at the Academy, or at St. Charles Hotel, where circulars can be obtained. Hall to let to Select Parties.

CITY BILL POSTER. JAMES THACKERAY, 63 DIAMOND ALLEY, OR 66 VIRGIN ALLEY. Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" Office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

PRODUCE CONSIGNMENTS. L. H VOIGT & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, *257 LIBERTY STREET,* HAVE ON HAND AND FOR SALE: 1,000 bbls choice York State Apples; 500 bbls choice Michigan Apples; 500 bbls choice Ohio Apples; 100 bbls choice bright halves Dried Peaches; 100 bbls halves and quarters (old); 200 sacks new bright Southern Peaches; 25 bbls new Dried Apples; 50 sacks new Dried Apples; 80 bbls Dried Blackberries; 10 bbls Dried Cherries; 10 bbls Dried Elderberries; 200 bxs Hamburg, E. D. and W. R. Cheese; 100 bbls Cultivated Cranberries; 500 bbls Lake Shore Peachblow Potatoes; 1,000 sacks Lake Shore Peachblow Potatoes; 60 bbls prime Sweet Cider; 20 bbls prime Sweet Cider, boiled; 40 bbls prime Cider Vinegar; 100 kegs Country Lard; 60 tubs packed Butter; 50 bbls prime Beans; 100 bbls kiln dried Flint Hominy; 10 bbls kiln dried Grits; 10 bbls kiln dried Corn Meal; 2,000 lbs Buckwheat Flour; 100 cases Canned Peaches; 150 cases Canned Tomatoes; 10 casks French Currants; 50 kegs prime Apple Butter; 50 bushels Timothy Seed; 100 bushels prime large Clover Seed; 300 bushels Flax Seed; 25 packages Atmore's Mince Meat; 400 lbs live Geese Feathers; 10,000 Broom Handles; 100 bxs Dobins' Soap; 50 sacks Tennessee Pea Nuts; 20 bbls Texas Pecans. Receiving daily fresh supplies of Prime Roll Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Game, &c., &c. MWF L. H. VOIGT & CO.

T. C. JENKINS. *CHECKERED FRONT,* 273 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH, COMMISSION MERCHANT, AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN FLOUR AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE. Weekly Prices Current and Marking Plates sent to Consignors.

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS. SINGER, NIMICK & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF Patent Rolled Cast Steel Saw Plates, Extra Quality Tool Cast Steel, Patent Rolled Saw Plates, Cast and German Spring and Plow Steel, Springs, Axles, Steel Tire, Plow Molds, Shares, Shovel Wings, &c., &c. 82 WATER and 100 FIRST STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS, (ESTABLISHED IN 1845.) ANDERSON, COOK & CO., Manufacturers of every description of STEEL, BEST REFINED TOOL STEEL. Mill, Mulay, Circular, Gang and Cross Cut SAW PLATES, Spring, Cast and German Plow and Blister Steel. Shovel, Hoe, Fork, Rake and Toe Calk Steel. Locomotive and R. R. Car Springs; R. R. Spring Steel and Frog Points, Cast Steel Finger Bars, Sickle Steel, Springs, Steel Tyre, Plow Wings, etc. Oil Drill Steel. OFFICE AND WORKS, Cor. Ross and First streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF All Descriptions of Cast Steel, Best Refined Tool Steel, Circular, Mulay and Cross Cut Saw Plates, Reapers, File, Hoe, Rake and Fork Steel Machinery, Plow, Sheet, Shear, Railroad Spring and Frog Steel. Office and Works, CORNER HARRISON and PIKE STREETS, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa. ☞ Warranted equal to the best English Steel. Orders may be left at No. 27 FIFTH STREET.

BLACK DIAMOND STEEL WORKS, PITTSBURGH, PA. PARK, BROTHER & CO., Manufacturers of best quality Refined Cast Steel, square, flat and octagon, all sizes. Warranted equal to any imported or manufactured in this country. Office and Warehouse, Nos. 149 and 151 FIRST, and 120 and 122 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh.

HEADQUARTERS FOR WARM AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS, Black or White Enameled, Square or Round, at BISSELL & CO.'S, No. 235 Liberty street.

AUCTION SALES.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS, On Second Floor of COMMERCIAL SALESROOMS, 106 Smithfield street, on THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, Dec. 5th and 6th, at 10 A. M. and 7½ P. M. The catalogue comprises a valuable collection of 150 choice works of Art, selected with great care and discrimination from the studios of eminent American and Foreign Artists. Many specially fine paintings will be found in this large collection. The Paintings will be on free view to the public all Tuesday and Wednesday, during both day and evening, when descriptive catalogues will be ready. Lovers of the art, and connoisseurs, are respectfully requested to give this superb collection a critical examination. Ladies specially invited. Entrance to salesroom also from Fifth street, one door above the corner of Smithfield. The Paintings are all mounted in heavy gilt frames, warranted gilt with pure gold leaf, and will be sold together. A. M. M'ILWAINE, Auct.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF Valuable Coal Property. By virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Allegheny, made September A. D., 1867, at No. 111, in partition, the undersigned Trustee will expose at public sale, on the premises, on *MONDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1867,* At the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., of said day: All that valuable vein of Coal, known as the "Clark Coal," situated in Elizabeth township, county aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a stone on John Penney's line; thence by said Penney north 59 degrees, west 67 8-10 perches to a stone; thence by land of H. D. Gamble south 66½ degrees west 61 7-10 perches to a white oak; thence by land of Woods and McClure south 6 degrees, east 54 perches to a stone; thence south 16 degrees, east 20 perches to a stone; thence by McClure's heirs south 29 degrees, east 35 5-10 perches to a stone; thence south 22½ degrees, east 35 8-10 perches to a stone; thence south 69½ degrees, east 16 4-10 perches to a stone; thence south 63 degrees, east 29 perches to a stone; thence by land of John Edmundson north 35¾ degrees, east 67 perches to a stone; thence south 55 degrees, east 7 4-10 perches to a hickory; thence north 47¼ degrees, east 44 perches to a stone; thence into lands of William Edmundson north 59 degrees, west 69 5-10 perches to a stone; thence north 31 degrees, east 38 perches to the place of beginning, containing One Hundred Acres, strict measure, of Mineral Coal, together with all and singular the underground privileges, usually necessary in the excavation and taking out of Mineral Coal, and also the privilege of opening and keeping open on any part of the land of said William Edmundson, any and all drift and air courses needful for Mining purposes, and also the privilege of using forever, all and singular the aforesaid underground privileges in the excavation and taking out of any adjoining coal, and also the privilege of using sufficient Limestone for their building purposes, with the appurtenances. This Coal may be taken out either by way of the Youghiogheny or Monongahela rivers, or both, and is of the best quality. Terms—one-third Cash and the balance in One and Two Years, secured by Judgment Bond and Mortgage, on the premises. For further information inquire of ALEX. M. WATSON, Trustee, No. 69 Grant street, Or THOS. PENNY or DAVID CLARK, McKeesport.

REFINERY FOR SALE. *A Good Oil Refinery,* CAPACITY, 125 BARRELS REFINED OIL PER WEEK. GOOD TANKAGE, STEAM PUMP, &c., All in complete running order, ready to start. Will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of JOHNSON & PAINE, 5 AND 7 HANCOCK STREET, At Office of "Superior Lubric Oil Works."

MARSHAL'S SALES.

MARSHAL'S SALE. By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale at PETROLEUM CENTER, on WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4TH, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described property, to wit: One Hundred and Sixteen Barrels of Refined Coal Oil, Engine, Boiler, Tanks, Machinery and Apparatus for the Distillation and Refining of Coal Oil, being the property of JOHN L. CONE and RANSELAER BAGALEY. Seized and forfeited to the United States. THOMAS A. ROWLEY, U. S. Marshal Western District, Pa. Marshal's Office, Pittsburgh, Nov. 23, 1867.

HARDWARE.

SADDLERY AND CARRIAGE HARDWARE. Just Received, a full line of SADDLERY and CARRIAGE HARDWARE and CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS, Direct from the manufacturers, at greatly reduced rates. Also, a large assortment of HORSE BLANKETS AND LAPPING ROBES, All of which we offer to the Trade at New York Prices. Those in want of any goods in our line, are respectfully invited to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. THOMAS HARE & BRO., NO. 135 WOOD STREET.

HARDWARE. BUILDERS' HARDWARE, CABINET MAKERS' HARDWARE, MACHINISTS' TOOLS. JOS. WOODWELL & CO., IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF Hardware, CORNER OF WOOD AND SECOND STS. PITTSBURGH, PA.

MANUFACTURERS.

LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER MILLS AND SMELTING WORKS. PARK, McCURDY & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF SHEATH, BRAZIERS AND BOLT COPPER, PRESSED COPPER BOTTOMS, RAISED STILL BOTTOMS, SPELTER SOLDER, &c. Also, Importers and Dealers in Metals, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Fire, &c. Constantly on hand Tinner's Machines and Tools. Warehouse, 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND STS., Pittsburgh, Pa. ☞ Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. 3p

ESTABLISHED 1860. E. B. MATTHEWS, Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in Brooms, Broom Findings, Broom Machinery and Tools. Office and Salesrooms, No. 325 LIBERTY ST., Pittsburgh, Pa. Factory, No. 214 CHESTNUT ST., Allegheny city, (Manchester).

A. S. CAMERON & CO.'S *STEAM PUMPS,* For Coal Mines, Oil Renfieries, Rolling Mills, Supplying Boilers, &c. ALSO, *BLOWER ENGINES,* For Oil Refineries and Blast Furnaces. Every Pump warranted to give perfect satisfaction. ATWOOD & McCAFFREY, Agents, Corner Third and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. MWF

THE PITTSBURGH Steam Brick Manufacturing Co. *THE BEST PRESSED BRICK EXTANT.* Works Adjacent to the City Farm. Office, over the People's National Bank of Pittsburgh, corner of FIRST and WOOD STREETS. Office hours from 8½ to 9 A. M. H. DICKSON, President. W. W. BURCHFIELD, Vice Pres. and Treas. eod

MACHINE CARD CLOTHING. ESTABLISHED 1845. E. P. STETSON, (Successor to Everett Stetson), MANUFACTURER OF *Machine Card Clothing,* Of Every Description, FOR COTTON AND WOOLEN MACHINERY, WALPOLE, MASS. An extensive reference given if desired. ORDERS SOLICITED AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

EVERSON, PRESTON & CO. PENNSYLVANIA IRON WORKS. WAREHOUSE, 165 FIRST STREET, *OPPOSITE REAR OF MONONGAHELA HOUSE,* PITTSBURGH.

ADAMS, M'KEE & CO., Pittsburgh Novelty Works, *CORNER OF GRANT AND FIRST STREETS,* MANUFACTURERS OF FAIRBANK'S PATENT PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES, JANUS FACED PATENT DOOR LOCKS AND LATCHES, PAINT AND COFFEE MILLS, MALLEABLE IRON, &c.

PRESSED HOPS. 350 LBS. FOR SALE BY B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO., eod Corner Wood and First sts.

DRY GOODS.

FALL GOODS A FULL LINE JUST OPENED AT THE NEW WHOLESALE DRY GOODS HOUSE OF DUNCAN & HUGUS. Brown and Bleached Sheetings, TICKINGS, CANTON FLANNELS, BAR'D COUNTRY FLANNELS, LADIES' CLOAKING CLOTHS, ALL COLORS. Dress Goods, MERINOS, COBURGS, DELAINES, PRINTS, SATINETS, TWEEDS, KENTUCKY JEANS, BALMORAL SKIRTS, BLANKETS, COUNTERPANES, Cotton Batting and Carpet Chain. W. C. DUNCAN, DANL. HUGUS, 53 and 55 Wood St.

DRY GOODS, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. J. W. BARKER & CO. 59 MARKET ST. We invite the particular attention of WHOLESALE BUYERS, to our Stock, complete in all the Various Departments of FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS, and to the fact that we sell everything at the VERY LOWEST EASTERN PRICES, and cut all kinds of goods into quantities to suit purchasers.

GENT'S UNDERWEAR, LADIES' UNDERWEAR, MISSES' UNDERWEAR, BOYS' UNDERWEAR, CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR, A COMPLETE LINE OF SIZES IN *Silk, All Wool and Merino,* AT PRICES AS LOW AS BEFORE THE WAR. MACRUM & CARLISLE, 19 FIFTH STREET.

THE NEW Glove Fitting Corset, GENUINE FRENCH CORSETS, ELEGANT KNIT SHAWLS, *Alexandre's and Courvoisier Kids,* NEW STYLES TRIMMINGS, JUST OPENED BY MACRUM & CARLISLE, *19 FIFTH STREET.*

BARRED FLANNEL. *THE WELL KNOWN* KITTANNING *BARRED* *FLANNEL,* IN BLACK AND RED, & BLACK AND WHITE. *A LARGE STOCK,* OFFERED AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES. M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO., 54 WOOD STREET.

CHEAP GOODS. DRESS GOODS. FRENCH POPLINS. IRISH POPLINS. FRENCH CHINTZES. YARD WIDE LINENS, 25c. YARD WIDE MUSLINS, 12 1-2c. HUCKABACK TOWELS, very cheap. TABLE LINENS. 10-4 SHEETINGS, QUILTS, &c. JOHN PORTER, 91 MARKET STREET. eod

BREWERS.

JOS. SPENCER....JAS. M'KAY....ROBT. LIDDELL. PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY. SPENCER, M'KAY & CO., *MALSTERS AND BREWERS,* OF ALE, PORTER AND BROWN STOUT, PITTSBURGH, PA. ROBERT WATSON, Manager. au31-ly

DRY GOODS.

A LARGE STOCK OF WOOLEN GOODS, *FOR THE COLD WEATHER,* IN BLANKETS, BLANKETS, COVERLETS, QUILTS, SHAWLS, SONTAGS, NUBIAS, SCARFS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING, MEN'S UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, CHINCHILLA CLOTH, HEAVY CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, HEAVY BARRED FLANNELS, PLAIN AND TWILLED FLANNELS, &c., AT AS *LOW PRICES AS CAN BE FOUND ANYWHERE,* WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT WILLIAM SEMPLE'S, 180 and 182 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

1867. FALL 1867. DRY GOODS. M'CANDLESS, JAMISON & CO., *103 WOOD STREET,* Invite the attention of close buyers to their large and attractive stock of DELAINES, PRINTS, MUSLINS, FOREIGN DRESS GOODS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, TWEEDS, FLANNELS, SHAWLS, WHITE GOODS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, HOSIERY AND NOTIONS. Also, Sole Agents for Magill's Superior FREEPORT BARRED FLANNELS AND *Country Blankets.* These Goods are excelled by none. We furnish them to the trade at manufacturers' lowest prices. M'CANDLESS, JAMISON & CO., 103 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

NEW GOVERNMENT BLANKETS, LESS THAN ONE-THIRD THE ORIGINAL COST. 30 BALES LARGE, HEAVY NO. 1 GRAY BLANKETS. From Jeffersonville sale; weigh from 10 to 12 lbs to the Pair. MUST BE SOLD. Great chances for Country Merchants and Pedlars. Only 25 Pairs in a Bale. M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO., 54 WOOD STREET.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION

PROCLAMATION.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, SS:

In accordance with the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, providing for the incorporation of the City of Pittsburgh, and of the various supplements thereto, I, WILLIAM C. McCARTHY, Mayor of said city, do issue this my proclamation, that on the SECOND TUESDAY IN DECEMBER, A. D. 1867, being the 10th day of the month, the freemen of said city, qualified to vote for members of the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth will meet at their several places of holding the elections in their respective wards and precincts and elect by ballot, under the provisions of a supplement to said Act of Assembly, approved the 6th day of April, A. D. 1867, the following named officers:

One person to serve as Mayor of said city.
One person to serve as Controller of said city.
One person to serve as Treasurer of said city.
One person to serve as City Attorney of said city.

On the same day, in conformity to the above cited authorities, the citizens of the

First ward will elect by ballot two persons to serve as members of the Select Council of said city and two persons to serve as members of the Common Council.

Second Ward—Two persons to be members of the Select Council and three persons to be members of the Common Council.

Third Ward—Two persons to be members of the Select Council and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Fourth Ward—Two persons to be members of the Select and three persons to be members of the Common Council.

Fifth Ward—Two persons to be members of the Select and three persons to be members of the Common Council.

Sixth Ward—Two persons to be members of the Select and five persons to be members of the Common Council.

Seventh Ward—Two persons to be members of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Eighth Ward—Two persons to be members of the Select and three persons to be members of the Common Council.

Ninth Ward—Two persons to be members of the Select and three persons to be members of the Common Council.

Tenth Ward—Two persons to be members of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Lawrenceville—First Ward—One person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Lawrenceville—Second Ward—One person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Collins Township—One person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Liberty Township—One person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council

Peebles Township—One person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Oakland Township—One person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Pitt Township—One person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Each of whom shall be qualified to serve as members of the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, and shall be residents of the wards in which they shall be elected, and shall at the time be qualified voters therein.

At the election to be held as aforesaid, on TUESDAY, THE 10TH DAY OF DECEMBER 1867.

The electors of the First ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Second ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Third ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the house formerly occupied by Charles Kennedy, corner of Tunnel and Wylie streets.

The electors of the Fourth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of both precincts of the Fifth ward, city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House, corner of Penn and Adams street.

The electors of the Sixth ward, First precinct, of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Second precinct to meet at the house formerly occupied by Henry Rea, on Fulton street, in said ward.

The electors of the Seventh ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Eighth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Ninth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Tenth ward, city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the house formerly occupied by Francis Jamison, corner of Sixth and Smithfield streets, in said ward.

The electors of the borough of Lawrenceville, First ward, at Public School House in said ward. Second ward, at Public School House in said ward.

The electors of Collins township, upper precinct, to meet at the house of Joseph Gauster, in the village of East Liberty. The electors of the lower precinct of Collins township to meet at the school house on Albion Hill, in said township.

The electors of Liberty township to meet at the Public School House in said township.

The electors of Peebles township to meet at the Public School House, commonly known as School House No. 6, on the Braddock's Field Plank Road, near Glenwood Grove, in said township.

The electors of Oakland township to meet at the Public School House in said township.

The electors of Pitt township to meet at the Public School House, near Oakland, in said township.

Given under my hand and seal of the said City of Pittsburgh, this, the 26th day of November, A. D. 1867.

[L. S.] WM. C. M'CARTHY, Mayor. td

PIANOS.

CHAS. B. BARR..HERMAN T. KNAKE..W. L. BUETTLER. BARR, KNAKE & BUETTLER. (Successors to Wamelink & Barr,) *No. 12 ST. CLAIR STREET,* DEALERS IN PIANOS, ORGANS, AND MUSICAL GOODS GENERALLY. Sole Agents for the celebrated BRADBURY, New York, and SCHOMAKER & CO., Philadelphia, PIANOS. Also, ESTEY & CO.'S "Cottage," and S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S "American" ORGAN, and TILTON'S PATENT GUITAR. The best Italian and German Violin and Guitar Strings always on hand.

POULTRY. 50 DRESSED TURKEYS, Received per express this day, and for sale at VAN GORDER & SHEPARD'S, 360 Liberty street.

RAILROADS.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. W. AND CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAIL ROAD. From November 25th, 1867, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, North Side, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Chicago Exp..	2:13 a m	Chicago Ex...	2:43 a m
Cleveland Ex..	2:13 a m	Cleveland Ex..	2:43 a m
Erie & Ygn Ex	6:13 a m	Chicago Ex...	10:58 a m
Cl. & Whg M'l.	6:28 a m	Wheeling Ex..	11:08 a m
Chicago Mail.	6:58 a m	Chicago Ex....	3:53 p m
Chicago Ex....	9:43 a m	Cl. & Whg. Ex.	4:03 p m
Pitts & Cl'd Ex		Erie & Ygn. Ex	6:13 p m
via Youngs'n	9:43 a m	Chicago Ex.....	6:58 p m
Cl. & Whg. Ex.	2:13 p m	Cl. & Whg Ex..	7:08 p m
Chicago Ex...	2:28 p m	Pitt & Cl'd Ex	
Whg. & Erie Ex	4:33 p m	via Youngs'n	9.28 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny	
N. Br'tn Acc....	8:58 a m	N. Brt' Acc....	7:03 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	10:13 a m	N. Brt'n Acc..	8:28 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	11:53 a m	Wellsville Ac..	9:58 a m
Rochester Ac..	1:33 p m	N. Castle Acc...	10:13 a m
Wellsville Acc	3:43 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	11:23 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	5:03 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	1:18 p m
N. Brt'n Acc..	5:33 p m	N. Brt'n Acc...	2:43 p m
N. Brt'n Acc..	6:28 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	4:23 p m
Leetsdale Acc.	10:43 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	7:28 p m

☞ 2:28 P. M. Chicago Express leaves daily. ☞ 10:58 A. M., Chicago Express arrives daily. F. R. MYERS, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

ALLENTOWN ROUTE *TO THE EAST.* SHORTEST AND FASTEST LINE *Between Pittsburgh and New York, via Harrisburg, Reading, Allentown and Easton.* NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN PITTSBURGH AND NEW YORK. ☞ SLEEPING CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS ☜ Trains leave Union Depot of Pennsylvania Railroad in Pittsburgh, daily (except Sundays) at 3:00 and 11:15 A. M., 4:10 and 7:20 P. M. On Sundays at 11:15 A. M. Leave New York for Pittsburgh, from Station of CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY, FOOT OF LIBERTY STREET, at 9:00 A. M., 5:00 and 8:00 P. M. Baggage checked to all points between Pittsburgh and New York. H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD. CHANGE OF TIME. On and after SUNDAY, October 13th, 1867, the trains will leave the Depot, corner of Grant and Water streets, as follows:

	Depart.	Arrive.
Mail to and from Uniontown.	7:00 a m	6:00 p m
Express " "	3:00 p m	10:00 a m
West Newton Accom........	5:15 p m	8:35 a m
First McKeesport Accom.....	11:00 a m	5:40 a m
Second " "	10:30 p m	2:05 p m
Braddock's "	4:10 p m	5:45 p m
Sunday Church train to and from West Newton..........	1:00 p m	10:00 a m

For tickets apply to J. R. KING, Agent. WM. B. STOUT, Sup't.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD—On and after OCTOBER 6, 1867, trains arrive at and depart from the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Mail Train.........	1:20 a m	Day Express..	3:00 a m
Fast Line.........	1:50 a m	Wall's No. 1...	6:30 a m
Wall's No. 1......	6:20 a m	Mail Train........	8:20 a m
Brinton No. 2..	7:50 a m	Wall's No. 2....	9:50 a m
Wall's No. 2....	8:50 a m	Cincinnati Ex..	11:15 a m
Cincinnati Exp	9:10 a m	Wall's No. 3...	11:30 a m
Johnstown ac.	10:15 a m	Johnstown Ac.	2:50 p m
Phila. Express..	1:50 p m	Wall's No 4....	3:30 p m
Wall's No. 3....	1:30 p m	Phil. Express..	4:10 p m
Wall's No. 4...	2:50 p m	Wall's No. 5..	4:50 p m
Wall's No. 5	5:50 p m	Wall's No. 6..	6:05 p m
Wall's No. 6.....	7:00 p m	Fast Line.........	7:20 p m
Altoona Ac. and Emig't train.	10:30 p m	Wall's No. 7..	10:50 p m

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:15 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:05 a. m. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m. and arrive at Wall's Station at 2:00 p. m. Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday. Philadelphia Express and the Altoona Accommodation and Emigrant Train arrive daily. Cincinnati Express arrives daily except Monday. All other trains daily except Sunday. For further information, apply to W. H. BECKWITH, Agent. The Pennsylvania Railroad Co. will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value, will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, Gen'l. Supt., Altoona, Pa.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after November 1st, 1867, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, will arrive at and depart from the Federal Street Depot, Allegheny city, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Sharpsbg No 1.	6:45 a m	Mail	6:50 a m
Freeport No 1.	8:15 a m	Freeport No 1.	9:05 a m
Express	10:10 a m	Sharpsbg No 1.	11:20 a m
Sharpsbg No 2.	1:25 p m	Express......	1:50 p m
Freeport No 2.	4:15 p m	Harmersville..	3:55 p m
Mail...............	6:05 p m	Freeport No 2.	5:05 p m
Harmersville..	7:10 p m	Sharpbg No 2.	7:30 p m

Above trains run daily except Sunday. The Church Train leaves Allegheny Junction every Sunday at 7:40 a. m., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 a. m. Returning leaves Allegheny City at 1:20 p. m., and arrives at Allegheny Junction at 3:45 p. m. Commutation Tickets—For sale in packages of twenty, between Allegheny City, Chestnut street, Herr's, Bennett, Pine Creek, Etna and Sharpsburg, and good only on the trains stopping at Stations specified on tickets. The Trains leaving Allegheny City at 6.50 a. m. make direct connection at Freeport with Walker's Line of Stages for Butler and Hannahstown. Through Tickets may be purchased at the Office, No. 3 St. Clair Street, near Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and at the Depot, Allegheny City. For further information, apply to JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent, Federal Street Depot. The Western Pennsylvania Railroad will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for wearing apparel, and limit their responsibility to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS in value. All baggage exceeding this amount in value, will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD. *Panhandle Route.* CHANGE OF TIME. On and after MONDAY, October 7th, 1867, Trains will leave and arrive at Union Depot, as follows:

PITTSBURGH TIME.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail Express.............	2:05 a m	12:25 a m
Mixed Way...............	6:10 a m	6:10 p m
Fast Line................	9:40 a m	7:10 p m
Walker's Accommod'n.	11:10 a m	3:05 p m
Fast Express............	2:50 p m	10:55 a m
Steubenville Accom'n...	3:35 p m	9:35 a m
McDonald's Accom'n....	5:10 p m	8:20 a m

SUNDAY TRAIN leaves at 7:00 p. m., arriving in Cincinnati at 10:00 next morning. Church Train leaves Sunday at 12:55 p. m. The 9:40 a. m. Train leaves daily, Sunday and Monday excepted, arriving in Cincinnati at 10:00 same evening, 7½ hours in advance of all other lines. No change of cars between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, and but ONE change to St. Louis, Cairo, and the principal points West and Southwest. When purchasing Tickets be sure and find the Office of the *PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD*, Union Depot, (south side). M. D. MOTHERSPAUGH, Ticket Agent, S. F. SCULL, General Ticket Agent, JOHN H. MILLER, G. E. Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD. Running Through to Brady's Bend. On and after THURSDAY, July 18, 1867, Passenger trains will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh Depot, corner Pike and Canal streets, as follows:

	Leave Pitts'gh.	Arrive.
Mail (to & from Brady's Bd)	6:40 a m	5:30 p m
First Soda Works Accom.	8:40 a m	7:45 a m
Hulton Accommodation.	10:00 a m	12:30 a m
Kittanning Accom'n......	1:00 p m	9:30 p m
Express	3:20 p m	10:30 a m
Second Soda Works Ac....	5:20 p m	8:40 p m
Sunday Church Train from and to Soda Works.........	1:00 p m	8:30 a m

Express, North, makes close connection at Brady's Bend, with Packets for Franklin and Oil City. Mail, South, connects with Packets from Franklin and Oil City. H. BLACKSTONE, Superintendent.

INSURANCE

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner of Market and Water streets, second floor. WM. BAGALEY, President. WM. A. SHEPARD, Secretary. Insures Steamboats and Cargoes. Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea. Insures against loss and damage by fire. DIRECTORS. Wm. Bagaley, James Park, Jr., W. G. Johnson, B. F. Jones, Samuel Rea, Joshua Rhodes, Barclay Preston, S. M. Kier, John Shipton, James M. Cooper, S. Harbaugh, J. Caldwell, Jr., John S. Dilworth, George Bingham, Wm. A. Rodgers. Capt. J. ATKINSON, General Agent.

MONONGAHELA *INSURANCE COMPANY,* OF PITTSBURGH. INCORPORATED 1851. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL .... $500,000. CASH .... 173,000. Insures against Fire and Marine Losses. Office: No. 98 WATER STREET. DIRECTORS: Wm. A. Caldwell, John McDevitt, Geo. A. Berry, John Atwell, James Woodburn, Samuel B. Robison, R. H. Palmer, Jas. A. Hutchison, William Rea, Robert Dalzell, William Means, R. Wallace, John B. Canfield, D. S. H. Gilmore, James McCandless. WM. A. CALDWELL, President. JNO. McDEVITT, Vice President. JNO. H. CLANEY, Secretary. Capt. F. A. Dohrman, Genl. Agent and Surveyor.

PEOPLES' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH. Office, northeast corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor. Insures against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise. Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid. DIRECTORS. Wm. Phillips, John Watt, John E. Parke, Frank S. Bissell, J. F. Kirkpatrick, Capt. James Miller, Samuel P. Shriver, Capt. J. L. Rhodes, Wm. Vankirk, Jas. D. Verner, C. Hanson Love, Chas. Arbuckle. WM. PHILLIPS, President. JOHN WATT, Vice President. WM. F. GARDINER, Secretary. CAPT. JAS. GORDON, General Agent.

NATIONAL Insurance Company, OF THE CITY OF ALLEGHENY. Office in the ALLEGHENY TRUST CO.'S BUILDING, DIAMOND, opposite City Hall. ☞ FIRE INSURANCE ONLY. ☜ W. W. MARTIN, President, JAS. E. STEVENSON, Secretary. DIRECTORS: W. W. Martin, John Brown, Jr., John Thompson, O. H. P. Williams, A. H. English, Jas. Lockhart, Robert Lea, Joseph Myers, George Gerst, John A. Myler, Jas. L. Graham, C. C. Boyle. eod

WESTERN INSURANCE CO. OF PITTSBURGH. ALEX. NIMICK, President. WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary. Capt. Geo. NEELD, General Agent. Office, No. 92 WATER STREET, Spang, Chalfant & Co.'s Warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh. Will insure against all kinds of fire and marine risks. A home institution, managed by directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined, by promptness and liberality, to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured. DIRECTORS: Alexander Nimick, James McAuley, Alexander Speer, Wm. Morrison, Charles J. Clarke, William S. Evans, Philip Reymer, Reuben Miller, Jr., Andrew Ackley, David M. Long, John R. McCune, D. Ihmsen, Joseph Kirkpatrick. WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.

PAPER BAGS. PAPER BAGS. W. A. M'CLURG, 57 HAND STREET. ALWAYS ON HAND, PRINTED TO ORDER, the BEST PAPER BAGS made for Flour, Buckwheat and Groceries. Also, WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINES.

MILLINERY GOODS.

A SPLENDID LINE OF Seasonable Goods, AT JOS. HORNE & CO.'S. UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, IN GREAT VARIETY. WOOLEN SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, SILK UNDERWEAR, YARNS, WORSTEDS AND ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS. Also, a Complete Assortment of MILLINERY and STRAW GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES AND LACE GOODS, HANDKERCHIEFS, RIBBONS, FLOUNCES, VELVET RIBBONS, in Blacks and Colors. DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS, LADIES' and GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS, NOTIONS, &c., *ALL AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES,* AT Nos 77 and 79 Market St.

STRAW GOODS, &c. A FULL ASSORTMENT OF BONNETS, HATS, RIBBONS, MILLINERY GOODS, FLOWERS, &c., OF THE LATEST FALL STYLES, NOW OPEN. *PRICES LARGELY REDUCED.* R. H. PALMER, 84 WOOD STREET.

CARPETS.

CHURCH CARPETS. We have a large and carefully selected Stock of *CARPETS,* Bought especially for Carpeting Churches. Embracing the Latest Styles used in the Churches of the Eastern Cities, which we offer to ALL CHURCHES AND DENOMINATIONS AT COST. Also, all Grades and Widths of Mattings Used for Churches, AT COST. We offer all Goods in our Line at a Great Reduction from last Summer's Prices. BOVARD, ROSE & CO., 21 FIFTH STREET. OVER BATES & BELL'S.

VELVET CARPETS. BRUSSELS CARPETS. INGRAIN CARPETS. *NEW PATTERNS,* AT PRICES LOWER THAN THOSE OF BOSTON, NEW YORK OR PHILADELPHIA. *NEW INVOICES JUST OPENED.* OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO. NO. 23 FIFTH STREET.

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

CONNELLSVILLE GAS COAL COMPANY. We have opened a new Coal Mine, and are now prepared to fill all orders for SUPERIOR COKE, either at our mines at Connellsville, or in Pittsburgh. We will deliver at any point along the line of the Connellsville Railway. Address orders to J. S. McHUGH, Connellsville. Every order promptly attended to.

COREY & CO., *MINERS AND SHIPPERS* OF PITTSBURGH AND YOUGHIOGHENY GAS, BLACKSMITHING AND FAMILY COAL, Are prepared to furnish by the car load, on either the Pennsylvania or Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroads, any quantity desired. Particular attention given to filling Western orders, of which they are daily shipping by way of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad or Pan Handle Road, with which they connect by transfer, and also have made arrangements to run compromise cars of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad to their Mines, which will afford facilities for filling western orders on short notice. COREY & CO. Pittsburgh office in rear of Gay & Welsh, Wholesale Dealers in Produce, corner of Penn and Canal streets, and Lloyd & Black's Iron Works, First street. Also by mail, Braddock's Fields Postoffice. MWF

COAL, COKE, LIME. PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE Gas, Coal and Coke Co. Office and Yard on Marion Avenue, near P., F. W. & C. RR., Allegheny City. LEWIS LAMM, Gen. Agent. Particular attention given to shipment of COAL and COKE West. few

PETROLEUM.

EUREKA OIL WORKS, MANUFACTURERS OF EUREKA CARBON OIL, THE CELEBRATED Eureka Sperm Lubricating Oils, And Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils, Lard, Sperm, Whale and Fish Oils. R. C. MACHESNEY, Agent. No. 19 IRWIN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

C. BUFFUM....C. A. KEHEW....W. H. WHITEHEAD. SOHO OIL WORKS. Manufacture and have for sale all kinds of LUBRICATING OILS, NO. 1 ST. CLAIR STREET, BUFFUM, KEHEW & CO.

B. S. WARING, Pittsburgh. HENRY H. KING, Philadelphia. WARING & KING, COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS. Office, No. 4 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa. mh7

DRUGGISTS.

JAMES R. CLARK, DRUGGIST, 103 FIFTH STREET, Offers for sale a large assortment of TOILET SOAPS, AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PERFUMERY, AMERICAN AND FRENCH TOILET ARTICLES, DOMESTIC AND IMPORTED PATENT MEDICINES. Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours. MWS

W. J. McKNIGHT & BRO., DRUGGISTS, Brookville, Pa., Dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Patent Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Stationery, Books; also, Periodicals, Magazines, &c., &c. Physicians' Prescriptions carefully Compounded.

WINES, BRANDIES, &C.

JOHN ROTH........J. F. ROTH. JOHN ROTH & SON, IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS *FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC* WINES, BRANDIES, GINS, RUMS, WHISKIES, &c., No. 307 LIBERTY, opposite Smithfield st., Beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have opened a Wholesale Store at the above place, and will be ready from MONDAY, the 21st day of October, to fill all orders in their line to the satisfaction of all who will favor them. The long and well established reputation of JOHN ROTH will be a sufficient guarantee for the superior qualities and purity of their goods, and it will be their aim to uphold the same. For medical purposes particular attention is expressly directed to the large stock of OLD GERMAN WINES and superior qualities of FRENCH COGNACS. Orders left at No. 26 DIAMOND will also promptly be attended to. tf JOHN ROTH & SON.

ATTORNEYS.

JOHN M. TIERNAN........MALCOLM HAY. TIERNAN & HAY, LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE, NO. 80 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA. Real Estate bought and sold, and Mortgages negotiated.

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS.

H. CHILDS & CO., NO. 133 *WOOD STREET,* PITTSBURGH, PA., WHOLESALE DEALERS AND JOBBERS IN *BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS and LEATHER,* INVITE THE INSPECTION OF City and Country Merchants To our large and well selected stock of BOOTS AND SHOES, Of every variety and style, and particularly to full lines of CUSTOM WORK, MADE TO ORDER AND WARRANTED, WHICH WE OFFER AT EASTERN PRICES. To Cash or prompt short time buyers. ☞ Agents for sale of HOPE MILLS COTTON YARNS, CARPET CHAIN, SEAMLESS BAGS AND BATTING. H. CHILDS & CO.

FUR AND WOOL HATS, MENS', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S, ALL QUALITIES AND STYLES. R. H. PALMER, 84 WOOD STREET.

GROCERIES, &C.

NEW GOODS. New Sugar Cured Hams. Double Extra Hulled Buckwheat Flour. New Prunes, Figs and Raisins. ALSO, Corn Meal. Hominy. Bean. Dried Peaches. Shaker Dried Corn, And a full assortment of CANNED VEGETABLES. For sale at the Family Grocery of LEWIS & McCLURE, 346 LIBERTY STREET.

CHOICE BUCKWHEAT FLOUR. 10,000 POUNDS *Choice Buckwheat,* IN STORE AND FOR SALE BY JAMES CONNOR, WHOLESALE GROCER, NO. 355 LIBERTY STREET.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY J. S. DILWORTH & CO., 130 and 132 Second street. 25 BBLS. PRIME NAVY BEANS; 25 BBLS. CHOICE DRIED APPLES; 10 BBLS. BRIGHT HALVES DRIED PEACHES.

WM. MILLER, (LATE MILLER & RICKETSON), *WHOLESALE GROCER,* IMPORTER OF BRANDIES, WINES & CIGARS, AND DEALER IN OLD MONONGAHELA RYE WHISKY, Nos. 221 and 223, corner Liberty and Irwin sts., Is now receiving MOET & CHANDON CHAMPAGNES, *OF THE CELEBRATED VINTAGE 1865.* SILLERY, FLEUR DE SILLERY, VERZENEY & VIN IMPERIAL (GREEN SEAL), And would invite the attention of dealers and others to these superb and rich Champagnes. The vintage of 1865 is even superior to that of 1848, and is considered the finest Wine ever produced. Sherry, Port, Claret, Madeira, &c., always on hand.

MEANS & COFFIN, Wholesale Grocers, COR. OF WOOD AND WATER STS., *PITTSBURGH, PA.,* HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A WELL SELECTED *Stock of Groceries,* Bought exclusively for CASH, and to which we invite the attention of Cash Buyers. ap18-eod

SAML. P. SHRIVER,........JASON M. HOFFSTOT, JOS. NEWCOMER. S. P. SHRIVER & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS, Nos. 27 and 29 SMITHFIELD STREET, Corner of Second, Pittsburgh.

MERCANTILE BROKERS.

MALIN & BARNETT, IRON COMMISSION MERCHANTS, FOR THE SALE OF PIG METAL AND BLOOMS, Nos. 69 and 70 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DAV. CRAWFORD, COMMISSION MERCHANT, IN PIG METAL, BLOOMS, ORE, WROUGHT SCRAP IRON, FIRE BRICK and CLAY, &c. Warehouse and Office, Nos. 366 and 368 PENN STREET. Storage furnished. Consignments solicited.

G. S. BRYAN........JOHN A. CAUGHEY. BRYAN & CAUGHEY, (Successors to George S. Bryan & Co.,) COMMISSION MERCHANTS, FOR THE SALE OF PIG IRON, BLOOMS, &c., *NO. 74 WATER STREET,* PITTSBURGH, PA.

HOTELS.

MANSION HOUSE. *FIRST-CLASS HOTEL,* NO. 344 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA. This first-class Hotel has been purchased by the undersigned, and will hereafter be CONDUCTED IN THE MOST APPROVED MANNER. It contains over ONE HUNDRED WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, comfortable and well ventilated. Day Boarders received on moderate terms. The MANSION HOUSE is within two minutes walk of the UNION RAILWAY DEPOT, and convenient to the business part of the city. Connected with the establishment is a Lager Beer Hall, in which Evening Entertainments, Concerts, &c., will be given. The new proprietors promise to spare no pains or expense to render their Hotel one of the *best in the State.* tf WAGNER & ZIESSLER.

PAINTERS.

REMOVED. JOHN F. CLULEY HAS REMOVED TO 134 SMITHFIELD ST., Directly opposite the old stand.

BARRY & BROTHER, HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS, NO. 13 SMITHFIELD STREET. 1y28-1v

PRODUCE. 15 bbls Rye Flour, fresh ground; 150 bush bolted Corn Meal; 50 bush bolted Corn, white; 3,000 lbs chopped Feed, Corn and Oats; 3,000 lbs chopped Feed, Corn and Rye; 500 lbs White Middlings; 15 bush Barley; 50 bush Shelled Corn. Now receiving and for sale: 100 boxes prime Old Cheese; 100 bxs new, to arrive 1,000 lbs fresh May Butter. In store and for sale by H. RIDDLE, No 198 Liberty street.

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

DONATION.—The Managers of the Home of the Friendless, gratefully acknowledge the donation of sixty-six dollars and eighty cents from the First Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh, from collection taken up on Thanksgiving Day.

LEG BROKEN.—A boy named John Glass, aged about thirteen years, while skating on the ice in the old Scotch Hill Market Square, on Second street, yesterday afternoon about four o'clock, fell on the ice with such force as to break his leg. He was taken to the residence of his parents in the Eighth ward, where he received medical attention.

JOHN McCARGO, ESQ.—It affords us great pleasure to announce that John McCargo, Esq., our worthy City Controller, who has been quite ill for some time, is now convalescent, and hopes to be able to give his personal attention to his duties in a few days. His friends and the public generally will be gratified to learn that he is recovering.

THE FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.—The following is the summary for the month of November: Twelve alarms were struck. The total number of blows on the central bell was five hundred and seventy-seven. The total loss by fire during the month was $12,150, and the total amount of insurance $11,300. The largest fire of the month was that at Reese, Graff & Dull's rolling mill, in Pitt township, caused by the memorable explosion at that place November 8th.

ALLEGHENY POSTAL DELIVERY.—The following is the report of the Letter Carriers of the Allegheny City Postoffice for the month of November, 1867: Delivered, 24,024; drop letters, 1,921; papers, 13,145. Collected—mail letters, 7,122; papers, 17. In the business portions of Allegheny two deliveries are made daily. Letters from street boxes are promptly collected in time for both Eastern and Western mails.

DIRECTORS ELECTED.—An election for fifteen Directors of the Monongahela Insurance Company was held yesterday at the office of the Company, No. 98 Water street and resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen: Wm. A. Caldwell, John McDevitt, James A. Hutchinson, William Rea, George A. Berry, Robert Dalzell, John Atwell, William Means, James Woodburn, R. Wallace, Samuel B. Robinson, John B. Canfield, R. H. Palmer, D. S. H. Gilmore, James McCandless.

FOOT RACE ON CHRISTMAS.—Thomas Jones and Abraham Smith, two pedestrians of this city, have arranged to run a foot race, to come off on Christmas day, between the hours of two and three o'clock, at Oakland Park or Allegheny. The distance will be one hundred yards, for a purse of three hundred dollars. Each party has already staked twenty-five dollars to insure the match, and the balance of the stakes will be deposited on Saturday evening next. An exciting race is expected.

OLD SCHOOL PRESBYTERIAN CONVENTION.—The pastors of the Old School Presbyterian churches in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity, will meet in convention, this evening, in the First Presbyterian Church, Wood street (Dr. Scovel's), and continue in session during Thursday and Friday. The object is to spread before the members and officers of the churches in this vicinity the facts relating to the present state and immediate necessities of the several church boards, and other denominational agencies, to advance the cause of Presbyterianism, and arouse them to earnest and effective action. All members of the Presbyteries of Ohio and Allegheny are invited to attend, and the proceedings will doubtless prove highly interesting and important.

The Female College Concert.

The sale of tickets for the second concert at the Pittsburgh Female College, which will take place on Friday evening, is quite large, and the prospects are there will be a crowded fashionable and appreciative audience. We have spoken so highly of Prof. Blessner's first concert, that it is needless to assure our readers that the concert of Friday evening will be something unusually grand. Tickets may be had at C. C. Mellor's, 81 Wood street, and Messrs. Kleber & Bro's, 122 Wood street. The concert will commence at 7½ o'clock, precisely.

The Musical Tableaux, "The Burning Ship."

The cantata of "The Burning Ship" will be given in splendid style at the Academy of Music on Monday evening next, the gentleman under whose direction it is being produced having accepted an earlier date for its performance in order to oblige Mme. Ristori. The cantata has been thoroughly rehearsed, and will be given in costume, with all the accessories of scenery properties, etc., requisite to its perfect production. Messrs. Alexander and Giles have given the preliminary arrangements for the concert due attention, and anticipate one of the most enchanting performances ever presented by home talent. Seats may be secured at Kleber & Brothers, 122 Wood street, on Monday morning.

The Soldiers' Monument.

There will be a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Soldiers' Monument Association on Thursday, December 5th at half-past two o'clock, in the Firemen's Association Rooms, in the City Building, Diamond, when gentlemen connected with the Monumental Association are requested to be present. At this meeting the location of the monument will be permanently settled, and it is earnestly desired that every member of the Association will be in attendance. The ladies connected with this noble object are earnestly engaged in the work, and it is designed that when a location for the monument is selected, the contract will be given out immediately, and the work of erecting it pushed forward to rapid completion.

Ward Nominations.

The following additional nominations have been made by the Republican voters, for Councils and Ward officers:

SECOND WARD, LAWRENCEVILLE.

Select Council—A. McClintock.
Common Council—S. W. Reynolds, W. C. Brown.
School Directors—Samuel Duff, Wm. Thompson.
Judge of Election—Ed. Davidson.
Inspector—A. J. Harbough.
Return Inspector—W. G. Turney.
Assessor—Jas. T. McClure.
Constable—C. Rhode.

EIGHTH WARD.

The following primary ticket has been nominated, and will be voted for Thursday evening:

Select Council—(Two to be nominated,) Samuel Morrow and Henry E. White.
Common Council—(Three to be nominated.) Jas. Mawhinney, Joseph Caskey, R. W. Roberts and Henry Meyer.
Alderman—E. S. Morrow.
School Directors—(Two to nominate for three years and one for one year.) Thomas Neely, Wm. A. Stemple, Daniel Evans and John L. Lewis, for the three years' term; John Wrigley and George W. Lithridge, for the one year term.
Judge of Elections—John Flinn and James Ewing.
Inspector—Andrew J. Moon.
Return Inspectors—(Two to nominate,) A. McDonald, R. Fowler and D. Fawcett.
Assessor—Christian H. King.
Constable—Andrew Moon.

PITT TOWNSHIP.

The Republican voters of Pitt township met yesterday, and placed in nomination the following strong ticket:

Select Council—F. P. Jones.
Common Council—John Harrison, Richard G. Herron.
Judge of Elections—Wm. Wandless.
Inspector of Elections—Charles P. Duff.
Return Inspector—Sam. Ewart.
Assessor—James M. Hunter.
Constable—George Evans.
School Directors—Willis Booth, Alex. McBane, Wm. M. Gormley, James Harrison, Thomas Dickson and J. H. Hilleman.

COLLINS TOWNSHIP.

There was a meeting of Republicans and Democrats, at the usual place of holding elections in the first precinct of Collins township, yesterday afternoon. The meeting organized by electing W. H. Morrison President, and Arthur Wylie and J. V. Cracraft Secretaries. Hon. P. C. Shannon was the only nominee for Select Council. For Common Council there were nominated David Holmes, Findley Torrence, Dr. A. J. Davis, James B. Lyons, Dr. D. W. Lewis and Matthew Edwards. At the close of the polls the vote was for Judge Shannon (Select Council) 52; Holmes 28; Torrence 59, and Davis (Democrat), 64 votes.

Considerable dissatisfaction exists at the result of this proceeding, and a large number of Republicans, we understand, intend to nominate a ticket composed exclusively of Republicans.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

A straight out Republican vote was polled in this township yesterday at the primary meeting, and resulted in the selection of Dr. A. H. Gross for Select Council, and C. W. Batchelor and John Barton for Common Council. This is an excellent ticket—it could not have been better.

NINTH WARD.

The Republicans of the Ninth ward completed their nominations for ward officers yesterday, the vote being as follows:

Alderman—Robert Herron, 192; John M. Robberts, 142; John S. Normine, 93; Thomas Simpson, 88; Samuel E. Herron, 91.
School Directors—J. C. Rayburn, 210; J. H. Nobbs, 210; P. Triels, 123; N. Connolly, 123.
Constable—Geo. Hannon, 125; Alb. Evans, 50; W. R. Ford, 124; C. H. Armstrong, 114; John Paisley, 115.

OAKLAND TOWNSHIP.

The Republicans of Oakland township yesterday nominated the following ticket:

Select Council—Isaac Jones.
Common Council—George F. McCleane and John Fleming.
Judge of Election—Thomas B. Young.
Inspector of Election—Thomas J. Craig.
Return Inspector—F. M. Magee.
School Directors—Samuel Baird and William J. Thomas.
Assessor—William Evans.
Constable—J. Higby.

FOURTH WARD.

The Republican nominations for members of Council and ward officers of the Fourth ward, took place yesterday afternoon. A warm contest took place, and a greater number of votes were polled than at any primary election that has ever taken place in the ward. The following is the result, those marked with an asterisk being the nominees:

Select Council—James McAuley, 400*; William R. Brown, 410*; Mark W. Watson, 158; John R. McCune, 143.
Common Council—James Verner, 404*; John H. Hare, 406*; Wm. A. Tomlinson, 409*; Joseph Horne, 124; G. Follansbee, 134; Jacob Reese, 136.
School Directors—Alex. Speer, 190*; Alex. Kiskadden 206*; Dr. J. Burgher, 160.
Assessor—A. P. Thompson, 520*. (No opposition.)
Judge of Elections—Henry Hays, 400*; Jacob S. Reymer, 130.
Inspector of Elections—Thos. A. Cain, 410*; W. W. Thompson, 136.
Return Inspector—John Earle, 413*; John W. Henry, 127.
Constable—Anthony Newell, 364*; Wm. McMullen, 161; C. Lutz, 24.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE MELLON.

The case of George McCombs vs. James Rowan, being an action in ejectment which has been on trial since Friday last, was concluded. The jury have not yet agreed upon a verdict.

Margaret McNeill, late Caldwell, and J. McNeill, her husband, vs. John Caldwell. This was an action in ejectment for a two-story brick and a frame house and lot, on Fleming street, Allegheny. The jury found for the defendant.

Hamilton E. Towle vs. Rev. R. L. McAboy. This was an action to recover $400 alleged to be due plaintiff from Clarion Land Improvement Company, for services as Civil Engineer. Jury out.

Wm. Dilworth, Jr., vs. John Carrier and A. F. Baum, partners as Baum & Co. Action on a lumber contract. On trial at the adjournment of Court.

COMMON PLEAS TRIAL LIST.

The following is the Common Pleas trial list for to-day.

61—(Sept.)—McDonnell vs. Holmes & Sons.
89—McCune vs. Hays.
11—Williams vs. Kane & Co.
13—Laughlin vs. Kane & Co.
13—Vesuvius Oil Co. vs. same.
15—Pittsburgh and Little Beaver Oil Co. vs. same.
16—Coop vs. Watson, executor of the estate of Wm. Jackson.
17—Shank & Dudley vs. Schultz & Darmer.
18—Schnable & Moffman vs. McKay & Co.
19—McClurg & Co. vs. Brandon.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE HAMPTON.

On the opening of the Court yesterday morning the case of the administrators of John B. Warden, deceased, vs. W. J. Watters was taken up. This was an action to recover $219 36, the balance alleged to be due the estate of deceased October 1, 1865, for ground rent on lot No. 213 in the plan of Temperanceville, with interest. After the charge of the Court had been delivered, plaintiff took a non-suit.

Thomas D. Loomis vs. Mary Jane O'Neill. Action for commissions alleged to be due for commission as a broker. Jury withdrawn and cause continued. Several important witnesses were absent.

Wm. F. Johnson for use of B. W. Lacy vs. Simon D. Lauffer, impleaded with A. F. Say. Action on a promissory note. Verdict for the plaintiff for the sum of $679 29. Notes of the trial filed.

TRIAL LIST.

Following is the trial list for to-day:

96—Commonwealth vs. Schaeffer.
101—Graham vs. Carlin & Co.
104—Thorn vs. Garnecki.
105—Allen vs. Allen.
106—Woltenholm File Manufacturing Co. vs. Morgan Street Manufacturing Co.
110—Malone vs. Culp et al.
110—Hutchinson et ux. vs. Thompson.
111—Daniel Richard vs. Monongahela Valley Coal Co.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE STERRETT.

Court met at the usual hour yesterday morning. Owing to the trial of the McCombs-Rowan ejectment case, the Court room during the day was occupied by the Court of Common Pleas.

Joseph Blakely, charged with desertion, on oath of his wife, Isabella Blakely, was called up, and after a hearing required to give one thousand dollars security for the payment of forty dollars for the support of his prosecutrix.

ALLEGHENY PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Condition of the Schools—Night Schools to be Established.

A regular monthly meeting of the Board of Controllers of the Allegheny Public Schools was held last evening in the Common Council Chamber, and was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Clark.

The roll of members was then called, when the following named gentlemen were ascertained to be present: Messrs. Barr, Brown, Barker, Beckert, Benney, Bolen, Chadwick, Dunlap, Francis, Kellock, Kay, Loomis, Leggate, Lockhart, McCance, Swift, Strasser, Thorn, Thompson, Young and President Clark.

REPORTS OF THE VISITING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Benney, from the First ward School Board, reported that the average attendance for the past month had been: males, 306; females, 318—total, 624. The committee also referred to the crowded condition of the Boys' First Primary Department.

Mr. Leggate, from the Second ward, reported that the present enrollment of scholars is 1,141, which entitles the ward to an additional teacher. Also, that James M. Carr had been elected a member of the Board to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Kay.

Mr. Beckert, from the Third ward, reported that the schools of the ward were in a flourishing and prosperous condition. Mr. McCance, from the Fourth ward and Mr. Kay from the Fifth ward, made similar reports.

Mr. Kay presented the report of the Committee on Colored Schools. The report stated that the total number of scholars was 199, the parents of eighteen of them being in indigent circumstances and unable to purchase the necessary school books. They had, however, been temporarily supplied.

The reports were received and ordered to be filed.

NEW TEACHER FOR THE SECOND WARD SCHOOLS.

Mr. Brown moved that an additional teacher in the Grammar Grade, be allowed to the Second ward. Adopted.

THE NIGHT SCHOOLS.

The special committee, to whom the petition for Night Schools was referred, reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That in each ward of the city in which twenty or more pupils desire to attend, these schools shall be established and maintained during three months of the year, for the instruction of those who are unable to attend schools during the day, which shall be conducted and taught by the Ward Principal at a compensation of $150 per year.

The report was received and the resolution adopted.

Mr. Kellock moved that a special committee of one from each ward be appointed to superintend the schools. The resolution was adopted, and Messrs. Benney, Leggate, Barr, Kellock and Chadwick were appointed said committee.

TEXT BOOKS.

Mr. Swift, from the Committee on Grades and Text Books, reported that in the Fourth (lower school) and Sixth wards no inconvenience had been experienced by different editions of Brooks's Arithmetics in the schools. In the other wards, however, a few copies of an earlier edition than that now in common use, have been found in the hands of scholars, and in some of the schools a little inconvenience is still experienced from their presence. The report was received and filed.

BOOKS FOR POOR CHILDREN.

Mr. Francis moved that the Committee on Colored Schools be authorized to procure books for the indigent children under their charge. Mr. Francis stated that the school law authorized the Directors to purchase books for poor children, the books to be the property of the Board. The motion was adopted.

DEDUCTIONS FROM SALARIES.

Mr. Kellock moved that the Treasurer be instructed to withhold one day's salary from each teacher in the public schools of the city who neglected to teach on Friday last.

Mr. Leggate stated that in his ward the Principal and his Assistant were both sick on that day, and such being the case the teachers suspended the schools during the day.

Mr. Young said that such a motion was an insult to the teachers and a disgrace to the Board. The teachers were human and should receive humane treatment.

The motion not having been seconded, the discussion was suspended.

On motion of Mr. Francis, the Secretaries of the Ward Boards were empowered to suspend schools upon occasions when they may deem it necessary.

The Board then adjourned.

"The Boys in Blue."

This is the title of a handsome octavo volume of five hundred pages, elegantly illustrated, which comes in season for an appropriate holiday present. The author of the book is Mrs. A. H. Hoge, Associate Manager of the Northwestern Branch of the United States Sanitary Commission, Chicago, and is an eloquent and appropriate tribute to the heroes of the rank and file. The authoress has kept in view the sufferings and triumphs of the men who did the fighting and "made the reputation of Generals," and the book will therefore find ready sale. It contains a brief account of the Pittsburgh Sanitary Fair and the work of our Subsistence Committee, which gives the book a local interest and commends it to our citizens. It is for sale only by subscription, Messrs. A. Gilkeson & Co., No. 60 Market street, being the General Agents. Messrs. G. & Co. want one or two active agents to canvass the cities for the book, and we doubt not it would meet with ready sale.

Police Intelligence.

TUESDAY, December 3.

[Before Mayor Morrison, of Allegheny.]

DISORDERLY ON THE CARS.

A man named Shannon was arrested yesterday by the Allegheny police, for acting in a disorderly manner on one of the Manchester Passenger Railway cars and using improper language towards the conductor. A fine was inflicted upon him, on the payment of which he was discharged.

[Before Alderman Morrow.]

STRUCK HIM.

Wm. Byerly made an information before this Alderman against Wm. Duncan, for assault and battery. The parties are employed at the Fort Pitt Glass Works, and a quarrel arising between them in regard to certain parties "undermining" the employees in wages, Duncan, it is alleged, struck Byerly a violent blow. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

[Before Alderman Strain.]

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF AND SURETY.

George Barker, a resident of Wilkins township, lodged an information yesterday against Thomas Parks, for malicious mischief and surety of the peace. Deponent alleges that Parks came into his house on Saturday night, and used the most abusive language towards him and his wife, and wound up by smashing his window. Warrants were issued for the arrest of the accused.

[Before Alderman Taylor.]

STEALING A COW.

William Boyd appeared yesterday before Alderman Taylor, of the Fifth ward, and made an information against one John Murray, charging him with stealing a cow. A partial hearing was had in the case, and resulted in the committal to jail of Murray for a further hearing to-morrow, in default of one thousand dollars bail.

[Before Justice Arent, of Allegheny.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Lorenz Kohl was arrested yesterday by officer McKnight and taken before this magistrate, charged with committing an assault and battery on his wife, Lena Kohl. In default of five hundred dollars bail he was committed to jail for trial at Court.

AN ERROR.

In our police reports in last Thursday's issue, an item appeared that Lewis Seibert had made an information before Justice Kelly, of Temperanceville, against John Apple, for false pretenses. The statement of the case was incorrect, Mr. Apple having brought suit against one Wm. Grobb, for the offense named.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

LARCENY BY BAILEE.

Thomas Sullivan entered suit for larceny by bailee against Thomas Dillon, yesterday. Deponent, who resides in Lawrenceville, alleges that on the 15th of September last he gave the defendant fifteen dollars as half payment for a silver watch, which Dillon retained until the remainder was paid. Sullivan afterwards offered him the remaining fifteen dollars, when Dillon said that he had not the watch, and he refused to return the money which he at first gave him. A warrant was placed in an officer's hands for the arrest of Dillon.

[Before Alderman Thomas.]

LARCENY OF BOARDS.

Martin Flannegan made information before Alderman Thomas, charging one Mary Lynch with larceny. The prosecutor alleges that the defendant has at different times taken boards from his property, amounting in value to ten dollars. A warrant was issued. The parties reside in Pitt township.

WEDNESDAY, December 4.

[Before Alderman Strain.]

ALLEGED ASSAULT BY A NIGHT WATCHMAN.

Patrick McKearns, a resident of Point street, in the First ward, appeared yesterday and made an information against Martin Joyce, a night watchman, for assault and battery. McKearns alleges that on Monday night, between eleven and twelve o'clock, while on his way home, he stopped at a tavern at the Point, where he met a friend. After taking a drink he proposed to his friend to go home, and the latter not seeming disposed, he insisted on him going. Officer Joyce, who was in the tavern, told him not to act in such a disorderly manner. McKearns replied that he was not making any unnecessary noise, whereupon Joyce, it is alleged, knocked him down and dragged him out to the pavement, where he left him. In the scuffle McKearns' coat was torn badly. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of the accused, who lives on Marberry street.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

FALSE PRETENSES.

Thomas Carrigar brought suit yesterday against Wm. Vaughan, for false pretenses. Carrigar keeps a boarding house in "Fort Limerick," in West Pittsburgh, and alleges that in the month of September last Vaughan secured boarding at his house for two men, representing that he was foreman for the firm of Monaghan & Mattington, contractors, that the men were employees of the firm, and that the firm would be security for the payment of the board bills. The two men obtained boarding to the amount of $41 60, and when Carrigar presented the bill to the firm named, they stated that neither Vaughan nor the two men were in their employ—hence the suit. A warrant for the arrest of Vaughan was issued.

M. C. Fullerton, hatter on Wood street, lodged complaint against George Hall for false pretenses. Mr. Fullerton states that in December, 1866, Hall left a hat at his store to be mended, and got a new hat valued at $4 50, representing that he had money coming to him from a gentleman in this city and that he would pay him in a short time. These representations have since been ascertained to be false, and the bill yet remains unpaid. A warrant was issued.

[Before Alderman Thomas.]

ALLEGED ASSAULT.

Albert Benoit appeared before Alderman Thomas and made an information charging one John Hall with assault. The prosecutor alleges that the defendant motioned to strike him. A warrant was issued, and the defendant arrested and held to bail. The parties reside in Oakland township.

Public Amusements.

LADY DON.—There was a fair audience at the Opera House last evening to witness Lady Don's impersonations, and all seemed well pleased. The burlesque on "Kenilworth" is decidedly funny, and Lady Don is admirably supported by J. M. Cook as "Queen Elizabeth," Mrs. Laurens as "Sir Walter Raleigh," and others in the cast. To-night Lady Don will appear as "Bella Sunnyside," in the comedy of the "Pretty Housebreaker," and as "Leicester," in "Kenilworth." By way of interlude, Lady Don will give a fine selection of Irish ballads, and as she is a very pleasing vocalist, they will be well worth hearing.

RISTORI.—As will be seen by the announcement of Director Grau, Mme. Ristori will give three grand dramatic representations at the Academy of Music, commencing on Wednesday evening next with "Medea." As this will be the first time the distinguished artiste has appeared here in that character, and as it is one of her very best performances, there will doubtless be a great desire to see her as "Medea." The sale of seats will commence at C. C. Mellor's, on Saturday morning next.

THE MENDELSSOHN CONCERT TO-NIGHT.—The first concert by the Mendelssohn Quintette Club, of Boston, will take place this evening at the Academy of Music, and a rare musical entertainment is promised. The Club is composed of musicians of the highest rank, and their assistant, Miss Addie S. Ryan, is extolled by the press everywhere as one of the most delightful *contralto* vocalists in the country. We shall be much mistaken if there is not a large and appreciative audience present to-night at the Academy.

MASONIC HALL.—The Macallister's continue to be largely patronized, and their magical performances give much satisfaction. Frank Lutz, of Diamond alley, received the silver hunting case watch and chain last night. To-night a parlor couch is the principal gift, and ninety-nine others will be presented.

THEATER.—At the Pittsburgh Theater, on Friday night, the three Hungarian Dwarfs, whose performances in New York last week created a decided sensation, will make their appearance in a popular play.

BE SURE and call for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," having the *fac-simile* of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. m-w-f

Tobacco, Tobacco.

We take pleasure in informing our readers that the celebrated Tobacco House of Julius Allen, of No. 172 Water street, New York, has a branch house in Pittsburgh, at No. 75 Water street, under the personal management of Mr. Daniel F. Dinan, an experienced gentleman in the tobacco trade, and who is now prepared to furnish at the lowest market rates every description of Leaf Tobacco, including Havana, Yara, Connecticut, New York State, etc. Call and examine.

BE SURE and call for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," having the *fac-simile* of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. m-w-f

Magnificent Chinese and Japanese Goods.

Sea shells, corals, shell work, &c., at auction this day at 2 and 7 P. M., at Masonic Hall Auction Rooms, 55 and 57 Fifth street. Our readers are invited to call and examine this magnificent display. Goods now on exhibition. No reserve. T. Boyton, agent. Smithson, Palmer & Co., auctioneers.

Christmas—New Year's.

For the latest styles from New York, London and Paris, for the fall and winter season of 1867—'68, go to Spence's Fashionable Cloak and Mantilla Emporium. No. 73 Market street.

A Physician Cured of Catarrh, Throat and Lung Disease.

Dr. Falconer, of Lawrenceville, recovered his health under Dr. Aborn's new system of treating such maladies. Dr. Aborn's rooms are at No. 134 Smithfield street.

Desirable Property on Hancock Street

At auction. See advertisement of Smithson, Palmer & Co. Sale on the premises, No. 25 Hancock street, on Tuesday, December 10, at 2 P. M.

Caution! Caution!!

In order to escape deception and buy gents furnishing goods of every description, of a superior quality, go to Oppenheimer & Co.'s, No. 83 Wood street,—a place where you can depend upon obtaining the best articles in this line in our market. Call and examine our new stock and satisfy yourself of our claim for superiority.

Spectacles! Spectacles!!

The celebrated Parabola Spectacles—the best ever brought to public notice. Gold, silver and steel frames. Sole agent, W. E. Stieren, No. 15 St. Clair street. Spectacles of every description to suit every kind of eyes. Drawing and optical instruments in good assortment from the best manufactories in the world. Call and examine our stock. No trouble to show goods.

WYLIE STREET PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—On Tuesday, December 10, at ten o'clock A. M., on the premises, will be sold the house and lot No. 8 Wylie street, at present occupied by L. Sussman, Clothier. See advertisement of Smithson, Palmer & Co., Auctioneers.

Furs for the Holidays.

Messrs. McCord & Co., No. 131 Wood street, have just received one of the largest and rarest stocks of Ladies' and Misses' Furs ever offered in this vicinity. Great bargains in Russian Sable, Hudson Bay Sable, Royal Ermine and Chinchilla, Siberian Squirrel, Astrican, Gray, Crimean, etc. Call and examine.

Grapes—Grapes—Grapes.

The most beautiful and inviting quality of Catawba Grapes that we have seen this year are now offered at a very small cost by Messrs. Van Gorder & Shephard, the well-known Commission Merchants, No. 360 Liberty street. These grapes are perfectly delicious to the taste, as they possess an unusually rich flavor. They are in as splendid a condition as when hanging to the vine, having been carefully picked and packed in boxes by old experienced hands, and transported to this city with special regard to keeping them in a perfect condition. They are large, round, juicy and exquisitely tempting. They are sold in boxes containing from a very few pounds up to large quantities, and are just what every one needs about the Holidays. But the demand for them is very great, and those who want to avail themselves of a rare quality of this popular fruit must do so quickly. It is a chance seldom to be had. Drop in and examine.

Valuable Business Property

At auction, on Thursday, December 5, at 3 P. M., on the premises, will be sold the lot of ground No. 96 First street, having a front of twenty feet by eighty feet to an alley, on which is erected the large two and a half story brick fire proof building, which has been accepted by the United States Government as a bonded warehouse. Also those very desirable lots, Nos. 168 and 170 Second street, each twenty by eighty feet to an alley, on which is built the large two and a half story brick warehouse, having double cellars and a well of water. The building could, at a trifling cost, be converted into a superior machine shop. In this building is one powerful engine and large boiler, and nearly all the necessary machinery for a brewery or distillery. Brewers, distillers, machinists and capitalists are specially invited to examine this property. Sale positive. Terms and further particulars, see advertisement of Smithson, Palmer & Co., auctioneers.

That Consumption Can be Cured is no Longer to be Doubted.

A LADY GAINS EIGHT POUNDS IN SIX WEEKS.

Four years ago I was attacked with a cold, which soon terminated in a bronchial affection, and finally I suffered from asthma in its most severe form. The throat disease continued to grow worse, and descended until my lungs became diseased. I tried various treatments without any good effect, as consumption, which I was told I had, seemed to be unyielding to ordinary treatment. Every day I expected would be my last. In this hopeless condition I applied to Dr. Aborn, of No. 134 Smithfield street, and to the surprise of all who knew my critical condition and the gratification of myself, I began to improve immediately. No one thought I could possibly live a month. It is now six weeks since I placed myself under the treatment of Dr. Aborn, and during that period I have gained eight pounds of solid flesh. Now I can walk up stairs and attend to my chores without fatigue, which I have been unable to do for so long a time. My speedy recovery is due to the peculiar treatment known to Dr. Aborn.

MRS. MARGARET HARKINS,
Corner of Second and Chestnut streets, South Pittsburgh.

Selling Off at Cost.

A rare stock of jewelry at Reineman, Meyran & Seidle's, No. 29 Fifth street, prior to removing into their new and elegant building, No. 42 Fifth street. tf.

Dr. Aborn,

Eye, Ear, Head, Throat and Lung Physician and Surgeon, 134 Smithfield street.

JUNIPER TAR SOAP—Is a certain cure for Chapped Hands and all roughness or irritation of the skin, Eczema, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Pimples, and all other cutaneous affections, making the skin soft and smooth. Manufactured by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. Sold by all druggists. w*tf.

A Card to Sensible People.

Rational reader, if the aspect of the weather was uncertain, you would not be foolish enough to venture out without an overcoat or an umbrella. Have the forecast, then, to protect yourself at this dangerous season with something more important than either of these articles. Strengthen your stomach and nervous system; regulate your liver and your bowels, tone all your organs and cheer your animal spirits with that agreeable cordial, tonic and alterative, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. So shall you surely escape the diseases which fasten upon the feeble and debilitated. "Suffer and be strong," says the proverb; but "Be strong that you may *not* suffer" is the wiser maxim—and of all strengthening preparations this is the safest, the surest, the most genial. As a remedy as well as an antidote, for dyspepsia, fever and ague, and liver disease, there is no combination of vegetable specifics at present known which even approaches it in efficacy.

ANTICIPATE THE ENEMY. The elements of innumerable diseases are afloat in this raw, damp, mephitic winter air. Will you defend yourself against them or not, good reader? That is the question. A bottle or two of the great DEFENSIVE MEDICINE OF THE AGE, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, will so strengthen and brace up your bodily powers as to enable them to "laugh a siege to scorn." The morbid matter which was exhaled in perspiration through your pores in summer finds no such free egress now. A powerful counteracting agent is therefore needed, and you have it in HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. They neutralize the *materies morbi* from which disease originates, and regulate all the secretive organs. Nothing can be more harmless or more healthful—nothing so potent to prevent or cure biliousness, dyspepsia, fever and ague, constipation and general debility, as this wonderful corrective.

Similia Similibus Curantur.

Coughs and Colds! Coughs and Colds!

SEASONABLE ADVICE.

Let no one neglect a cold or a slight cough. Thousands, doing so, have had one cold added to another, until the mucous membrane, lining the air passages, has become excessively irritated, and even permanently thickened, and soon chronic cough, chronic pneumonia, and consumption successively gallop along. The best time to cure all this is when it begins. If you are so fortunate as to possess a case of HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES, and if you do not, you ought to at once take a COUGH PILL, and then two or three pills per day, with care as to renewed exposure, will bring you all right in a day or two.

If your cough has got further along, then more care and more patience is necessary for a cure, though it lies in the same direction. Our advice is, to keep the feet warm, the head cool, and take HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC COUGH PILLS. Price, 25 cents per box. Six boxes for $1 25.

FAMILY CASES

Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions - - $10 00

Smaller FAMILY and TRAVELING cases with 20 to 28 vials from - - - $5 to 8

Specifics for all PRIVATE DISEASES, both for CURING and for PREVENTIVE treatment, in vials and pocket cases, - - $2 to 5

These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC **Homœopathic Medicine Company,** Office and Depot, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

Dr. Humphreys is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease. *

DIED:

McKENNA—In Buffalo, N. Y., on Tuesday morning, 3d inst., ELLEN COLLINS, wife of James McKenna of this city.

Funeral will take place from the residence of her husband, No. 281 Penn street, at 9½ o'clock on THURSDAY MORNING. Funeral services will be at St. Patrick's Church at 10 o'clock.

BOYLE—On Tuesday evening, December 3d, 1867, Mrs. EMMA, wife of C. C. Boyle.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 22 Linden street, Allegheny city, on THURSDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock.

WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING CO,
SEWING MACHINES,
Make the Lock Stitch, and are the Cheapest, Simplest and Best.
Salesroom, No. 27 FIFTH STREET,

CONVERSION OF 7-30'S.
We are now prepared to convert the Second and Third Series of SEVEN-THIRTIES, INTO THE New 1867 5-20 Gold Coupon Bonds.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO., Dealers in Government Securities, COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO., Bankers, AND DEALERS IN Government Securities, Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Streets.
We will give holders of JUNE AND JULY SEVEN-THIRTIES the interest at 7 3-10 per cent. to January 1st, and give them in exchange
5-20 Bonds of 1867,
Interest in Gold at 6 per cent. from that date.
IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, December 3d, 1867.

An active demand for money is still kept up, which does not arise from any particular movement in trade, or increased volume of business in a general way, but the wants of borrowers arise more in providing for matured and maturing obligations, which are usually met either by direct renewals, or from new discounts, alternating from one house to another. There are few protests, as more is gained to the lender in the long run by an accommodating course, and where the security is kept intact, and prompt attention given at maturity, there is little difficulty in a customer being accommodated to any reasonable extent.

Sales of stocks, Tuesday evening, December 3d, on second floor of Commercial Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield street, by A. McIlwaine, Auctioneer:

Exchange National Bank	$ 63 50
Allegheny " "	57 50
Peoples' " "	107 87½
German " "	145 00
Fourth " "	100 00
Boatman's Insurance Company	25 25

—Government securities are very dull, and, on the whole, barely steady. There was an active movement at the Sub-Treasury in the conversion of seven-thirty notes into five-twenties, especially towards the close, the amount converted on Friday last being $5,255,-200, and on Saturday about nine millions, making a total of not far from twenty-four millions and a half for the week and sixty-nine millions since the 15th of October. The conversions into bonds carrying the January coupons has ceased, subsequently the conversions of seven-thirty notes will be into bonds without the January coupon, the interest on the notes up to the first of January being allowed until the last day of the current month. The investment demand for securities is light, and at the same time there is an entire absence of pressure to sell, and the business at the counters of the leading dealers in New York City is mainly confined to conversions of one form of securities into another. The quotations to-day, received by Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., show the following decline in many of the series of the Government bonds:

U. S. 6s 1881	112⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	107½
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	104⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, May and November	105½
U. S. 5-20s, 1865 January and July	107⅝
10-40s	101½
December '64 Compounds	119⅜
June 7-30s	104⅝
July 7-30s	104⅝
Gold	138⅝
5-20s, 1867	107⅝

—The stock market is represented by the *Tribune* as still waiting, and though dull is quite firm. There is hardly a railway share on the list which will not make at New-Year a better balance sheet than that shown at the close of 1866, when they sold at much higher rates. The marketing of the crop of 1866 has given the roads, as a whole, money enough to pay their usual dividends, and make considerable addition to their permanent structures. The most fashionable speculative shares, Erie, Northwestern and Michigan Southern, have been largely benefitted by the crop movement, and are now in a position where, under economical management, their shareholders are sure of income on their present cost equal to 7 per cent. With stealing stopped on the Erie Road, and its through traffic stocked, its new managers are sanguine that dividends can be made regularly upon its common shares. With all their faults, railway shares at present prices are safer investments than commercial paper as a whole. The current quotations at noon to-day for some of the leading names were as follows:

Michigan Southern	79⅝
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	82⅝
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	97
Erie	71
Chicago & Northwestern	59

—It is the habit of politicians to create alarm if they thereby can make a point favorable to their interests. The question as to whether the bonds shall be paid in greenbacks or gold, has been worked up to such a pitch that foreign holders are becoming alarmed, and our gold bonds have suffered a marked decline abroad. The oldest issue of United States 5-20 bonds are redeemable at the option of the Government, at any time after April 30, 1867, but are not payable, or demandable by the holders until 30th April, 1882, nearly 15 years hence. Before determining the question as to what sort of money shall be used in paying the principal, it would seem proper to settle the question whether that principal shall be paid at all in any kind of money, before the probable resumption of specie payments by the Treasury and the banks; for, if such payment shall be postponed until greenbacks, national bank notes, and all other currency shall be at the par of coin, there will be nothing left to dispute about, and the conscience and credit of the country will be relieved of all the casuistry which the question has raised.

A crisis in business affairs has come upon us, which plainly indicates that such taxation can no longer be borne as would enable the Treasury to pay off these bonds, or even reduce their amount outstanding, within the time that specie payments will probably be reached. If so, the prevailing discussion is only a fancy affair, good for nothing, impertinent, and capable of no service, except to speculators in the national funds—in all other directions, merely mischievous and discreditable. For it is clear enough that if there shall be no depreciated currency in the country when these bonds come to be paid, there can be no question of duty or honor, of right or wrong, as to the kind of funds to be employed, or of the stocks in which they shall be renewed.

No one can now speak with confidence of the date of resumption; but we can guess that it will happen before we are likely to attempt the refunding of the principal of these bonds to their holders, either in money or by renewal.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY MORNING, December 4, 1867.

Business yesterday was unusually dull; the sales made were barely worthy of notice; we have seldom noticed less disposition to operate. The fact is, the supply of oil is largely in excess of the demand. So far as relates to prices they were altogether nominal. The Eastern dispatches quote the market as follows:

Philadelphia—P. L. S. to W. 22½c; S. W. 23½c. Crude 16¾c ₩ gal.

New York—P. L. S. to W. 24c; S. W. 25c. Crude 17c.

Oil City—The market was very dull. Crude was freely offered at $2 10@2 20 ₩ bbl.

Our own market was dull and sales were on a small scale. The only transactions reported were 250 bbls, bulk, at 6¾c ₩ gallon.

Refined Oil—The market was very dull. The entire sales, as reported, were 1,500 bbls, as follows: 1,000 bbls in 500 bbl lots at 25c, for December, B. O.; also, 500 bbls do on the same terms and conditions, at 25c ₩ gallon.

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

D. Chesnut & Co	22	A. Holsten	20
Calleo	15	Stuckrath	8
Seibert & Co	14	Fisher Bros	156
J. Wilkins	55	Lockhart & Frew	840
Bly & Pinkerton	24		
Total			1,154

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

Cosmos Oil Works, 500 bbls refined, Emil Schalk, Phila.

Nat. Ref. & St. Co, 300 bbls tar to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Forsyth, Bro & Co, 144 bbls ref. to F A Dilworth, Phila.

Oil Shipped East from Duquesne Depot.

T K Petty, 164 bbls ref. to W G Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Hutchinson Oil Ref Co, 152 bbls ref. to L Wilcox, Philadelphia.

Brooks, Ballentine & Co, 144 bbls ref. to W G Warden, Phila.

Oil City Oil Market.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

OIL CITY, December 3, 1867.

The market for crude is quiet at $2 25 delivered at Oil City, and $1 95@2 00 on the creek. Weather cold.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY EVENING, December 3, 1867.

There was only a very moderate trade done to-day in general merchandise, and we have no special remarks to make in regard to business.

The receipts of some of the leading articles of produce, per river and rail, since our last, were as follows: Flour, 501 bbls; apples, 405 bbls; cheese, 155 boxes; corn, 300 sacks; wheat, 184 sacks; rye, 544 sacks; oats, 986 sacks, and butter, 18 packages.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

DRIED FRUITS—We note sale of 12 bbls halves at 13@13½c, and 15 bbls choice apples at 9c ₩ lb.

APPLES—Prices nominal, ranging from $2 50@4 00 ₩ bbl, as to quality.

BUTTER—Choice table butter was selling to-day at prices ranging from 35 to 40c ₩ lb, at to quality and quantity purchased.

EGGS—We note sales of eggs at 31c, choice packed at 32c and limed at 30c ₩ doz.

CIDER—We note sales of 9 bbls at the People's line wharf boat at $9 00 ₩ bbl, including bbl, iron bound.

HOMINY—Flint hominy is selling at $7 50 ₩ bbl.

CHEESE—Goshen is quoted at 18c; factory at 17c, and Hamburg at 15@16c ₩ lb.

BACON—We note sales of sugar cured hams at 19@20c; shoulders at 12½c, and sides at 14½c ₩ lb.

DRESSED HOGS—Coming in freely. Packers are paying 7@8c, the latter figure for average weights of 200@225 lbs. In the Diamond market they are retailing at 7½@9c, as to quality.

LARD—We quote lard at 13@14c ₩ lb.

LARD OIL—We note sales of No. 1 lard oil in large lots at $1 10, and in small lots at $1 12 ₩ gal. No. 2 in large lots 85c, and in small lots at 88c ₩ gal.

POTATOES—From first hands we quote peach blows at 95c@$1 00 ₩ bush, and from store at $1 05@1 10 ₩ bush. Jersey sweets are selling at $5 00@5 50 ₩ bbl.

HAY—From country wagons loose timothy hay is selling at $19@25 ₩ ton. We quote baled hay at $23@24 ₩ ton.

BARLEY—We note sales of 1,200 bush No. 1 fall barley at $1 60, and 400 bush spring at $1 55 ₩ bush.

OATS—We note sales of 200 bush from wharf at 68c, and 600 bush from store at 70@71c ₩ bush.

CORN—We have reported sales of 1 car old shelled, from elevator, at $1 20, and 1 car new ear at $1 00 ₩ bush.

RYE—Market dull at $1 45@1 48 ₩ bush.

WHEAT—Market dull and no reported sales, but we hear of offers to sell prime red wheat at $2 50 ₩ bushel without a purchaser. There are no dealers except the millers.

FEED—At the mills the prices for shorts, ₩ hundred, wholesale, are $1 60, and middlings $2 50 ₩ hundred. The prices at the Washington street mills are $1 30, wholesale, for corn meal ₩ bush; chop corn and oats, ₩ hundred, $2 50; chop corn, ₩ hundred, $2 50; corn bran, ₩ hundred, $1 50; barley shorts, ₩ hundred, $2 75, and barley flour, ₩ hundred, $4 25.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—We quote at $5 25@5 50 ₩ hundred.

FLOUR—There is a moderate demand only. Sales reported of 100 bbls spring at $10 25 and 200 bbls winter and spring mixed at $11 25, and for all winter $12 00 ₩ bbl.

T. C. Jenkins's prices, wholesale flour dealer, 273 Liberty street, checkered front:

Dayton Snow Flake	$12 50	Stark and Crescent Mills	10 00
Jenkins's Lilly Mills	11 00	Ford's	10 00
Favorite Brand	10 75	Wells street	10 00
Crossett and Sears's Best	10 25	Cascade	9 75

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

During the past week the receipts of cattle have been remarkably light, yet such has been the stagnation in trade, that no serious inconvenience has resulted; the supply of all descriptions—except, perhaps, choice shipping Bullocks—proving quite sufficient to meet the legitimate wants of the market. There has been some inquiry for choice shipping beeves to meet the wants of New York, Albany and Boston buyers, but the arrivals embodied very few of this class and quotations for such are little more than nominal. For prime, smooth, fat, well formed steers of from 1,200 to 1,450 lbs, $6 50@6 75 might be realized, but it would require a choice lot indeed to command higher prices. Smooth fat cows and light fleshy steers were in moderate request, for home consumption, and all offerings coming under this head meet with ready sale at remunerative prices. There was scarcely any movement among the packing interests, and the packing season may be considered virtually ended. Some half a dozen feeders were in attendance, but there was no considerable demand from this quarter; their confidence in the stability of prices not being sufficient to induce extensive purchases. Altogether the market has been a decidedly quiet one, nor is there likely to be any radical change for the better until after the holidays, when it is not unreasonable to anticipate an increased demand, and for choice steers higher prices. In their circular of Saturday Messrs. Walwork, Mallory & Co say:

"The market for Cattle has ruled very quiet during the week. The receipts have been light, yet equal to the demand on all grades except strictly choice shipping or butchers' stock. More of this class could have been sold at full prices. Common and inferior stock are dull, and the less shippers have to do with them the better. Packers are doing very little, and the demand is for good to choice stock for home butchers, and extra grades for shipment."

Prices have undergone no material change; ruling steady and firm throughout at substantially the closing prices of last week.

On Saturday the demand was quite limited, still holders of desirable grades experienced no difficulty in closing out. Of common and inferior descriptions, about 200 head remain in the pens unsold, and we may say unsalable, except at a sacrifice to owners. The following were the

CLOSING PRICES.

Extra Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed, 4 to 6 year old steers, and averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6 50@7 00
Prime Beeves—Good, well fatted, finely formed steers, averaging from 1,100 to 1,400 lbs	6 00@6 25
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,000@1,200 lbs, at	5 25@5 75
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows, fit for city slaughter and averaging 950@1,000 lbs, at	3 50@4 62½
Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 800@1,000 lbs, at	3 00@4 50
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	2 00@2 75

The ruling prices for the corresponding period last year were as follows:

Choice to extra	$6 00@6 50
Fair to good	5 25@5 75
Medium	4 00@4 75
Common	2 50@3 50

On and after December, 1867, all live stock delivered at the Union Stock Yards must be consigned to the party receiving the same, or a written order from the consignor, addressed to the Superintendent, stating to whom stock should be delivered.

Hogs—The past week has been one of unusual activity. The weather has been such that packers could operate with safety, and as nearly all our packing houses are now in full blast, the arrivals from day to day were readily absorbed. The supply has been temperate, and, under a brisk competition between buyers, values have steadily appreciated until an advance of fully 50@75c has been established. Shippers entered the market early in the week and operated with considerable freedom, but the advance of Tuesday and Wednesday "wiped out" the trifling margin between this and the Eastern market, and the closing days found Eastern shippers reported in their favor. The offerings, though falling greatly below those of last week in numbers, show some improvement in point of quality, and in this fact is due, to some extent, the advance in prices. One or two St. Louis buyers entered the market on Monday and took up twenty-five car loads, aggregating some 1,400 head.

In speaking of this branch of trade, Messrs. Wallwork, Mallory & Co., in their circular of Saturday, remark:

"The present week closes with rather an excited hog market, and prices ruling 50@75c ₩ 100 lbs higher than at the close of last. There were about 10,000 hogs left over from last week. These were nearly all taken on Monday. Receipts were light on Tuesday and prices ruled higher. Each day since has witnessed lighter receipts than was expected, and consequently prices have steadily advanced. We believe, however, that the present prices are in a degree fictitious, and should the receipts for the coming week be as we are of opinion they will prices will be from 25 to 50c lower than at the close of this. There has been no advance in the provision market to warrant this excitement in hogs, and it is our duty to advise shippers to be very cautious the coming week and only ship on wide margins. The market closed firm at $5 25@5 75 for common hogs of 150 to 200 lbs average; $6@6 25 for good hogs of 230 to 240 lbs average; and $6 50@6 75 for choice mess pork and lard hogs, with a few sales as high as $6 87."

On Saturday the market opened strong, and, under a brisk demand, the arrivals were absorbed almost as fast as unloaded from the cars. About 2,400 head were received late in the day, after buyers had left the yards, and consequently this number will be left over. Sales were reported at prices ranging at $5 35@7; the outside for choice heavy weights.

The following are the closing prices this week, compared with those of last week:

	This week.	Last week.
Good to choice	$6 50@6 80	$5 75@6 12½
Medium to fair	5 75@6 25	5 25@5 50
Common	5 25@5 50	4 75@5 00

Sheep—The demand during the past week has been light, and confined chiefly to good and choice mutton qualities to meet the current wants of the local trade. The receipts, especially of choice grades, have been small, and owing to this fact prices have ruled a shade higher. The closing prices may be quoted as follows:

Good to choice	$3 50@4 25
Medium to fair	2 75@3 25
Inferior to common	1 00@2 00

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, December 3, 1867.

FLOUR—Neglected and nominally unchanged.

WHEAT—Firmer; No. 2 1@2c higher; $1 81@1 82 for No. 1; $1 71@1 72¼ for No. 2, closing firm at $1 72 for No. 2.

CORN—Steady at 84½@85c for No. 2; 77½@78c for new.

OATS—½@1c higher, and closed steady at 54@54½c.

RYE—2c higher, and closed steady at $1 38 for No. 1, $1 36 for No. 2.

BARLEY—Excited, unsettled and 1c higher, at $1 70@1 75 for No. 2; $1 35@1 55 for rejected.

PROVISIONS—Less active; mess pork $20 25@20 50. Sweet pickled hams 11½c. Lard active and firm at 12c. Green hams quiet at 11c; bulk shoulders 7¼c, packed. English meats neglected.

DRESSED HOGS—Very quiet at $7 25@7 50. Live steady at $6 50@6 90 for fair to good; $7@7 25 for good to extra choice.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, December 3.—Cotton scarcely so firm; sales 2,700 bales at 15½c for middling uplands. Flour—Receipts 14,081 bbls, still rules in favor of buyers; sales 8,400 bbls at $7 65@8 60 for superfine State and Western; $9@10 for extra State; $8 50@11 35 for extra Western; $9 10@12 40 for R. H. O.; $9 50@11 00 for common to good St. Louis; $12@15 for good to choice do, closing quiet. California heavy; sales 500 sacks at $11 25@13 25. Sales 150 bbls rye flour at $7@9. Whisky nominal. Receipts of wheat 91,335 bush; wheat 1@2c lower and only in moderate demand; sales 51,000 bush at $2 01 for No. 3 spring; $2 18 for No. 2 do; $2 20@2 27 for No. 1 do; $2 90 for white California; $3 for prime white Western; $2 30 for Canada red in bond. Rye quiet and steady. Barley firmer and fairly active; sales 38,500 bush at $1 55 for Canada East and State; $1 70 for Canada West. Malt quiet; sales 1,000 bushels at $1 60. Receipts of corn 25,309 bushels; corn 1c lower and heavy; sales 68,000 bushels at $1 31@1 32½ for mixed western in store; $1 29@1 33 afloat, closing at $1 31@1 31½ in store and $1 32 afloat; $1 28@1 30 for new mixed western. Receipts of oats 67,014 bushels; dull and 1c lower; sales 48,000 bushels at 79c for western in store; 80@80½c afloat. Rice quiet. Coffee dull and unchanged. Sugar in fair request; sales 220 hhds. Cuba at 11⅛@12½c. Molasses in moderate request and unchanged. Hops steady at 40@65c for American. Petroleum quiet at 11½c for crude, and 26c for refined bonded. Pork heavy and lower; sales 2,850 bbls at $21 12@21 37 for mess, closing at $21 25 regular. $18@18 25 for prime; $19 75@20 for prime mess. Beef unchanged; sales 325 bbls at previous prices. Beef hams firm and in good demand; sales 650 bbls at $27@31. Bacon dull. Dressed hogs firmer at 8½@9c for city. Cut meats heavy; sales 225 packages at 8@9c for shoulders, and 11½@13c for hams. Lard dull and a shade lower; sales 520 bbls at 12¾@13c; also 900 bbls last half of January and first half of February at 13¼@13½c. Butter steady at 30@48c for State. Cheese heavy at 11@15c. Freights to Liverpool more active and firm; 90,000 bush at 8½d@8¾d for corn, 9d for wheat per sail, and 10d for corn per steam.

LATEST—Flour—market closed slightly in buyers' favor, with only a very moderate demand. Wheat quiet with a drooping tendency. Rye quiet at $1 67 for western. Oats dull at 78½@79c in store and 80c afloat. Corn heavy at $1 32 afloat for prime mixed western, and $1 26@1 30 for new mixed western. Pork dull and heavy at $21@21 25 for mess, cash and regular. Beef quiet with prices in buyers' favor. Cut meats quiet and steady. Bacon firm but with only a limited business. Lard quiet at 12¾@13c for fair to prime steam and kettle rendered.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, December 3.—Flour firmer; family $10 75. Wheat firm at $2 45 for No. 1 red. Corn advanced to 80@82c for new ear, owing to light supply. Oats opened active; holders asked higher prices, but closed dull at at 65@66c. Rye firmer at $1 48. Barley higher; fall $1 65@1 75 and not much offering. Cotton dull; middling 14c. Tobacco quiet; sales to day did not exceed 60 hhds; prices unchanged. Whisky nominally unchanged. Mess pork firm but quiet at $20 for old, and $22 for new. Lard 12@12½c for old and new. Green meats unchanged; shoulders 7½c; sides 9¼@10c; hams 12c. Hogs firm at $7@7 25 gross, $8 50@9 00 net, and all offered taken; receipts 13,000, including 7,000 head not before reported. Beef cattle firmer and 25c higher, at $3@6 25 gross. Sheep in light supply; prices higher; $2@3 50 gross. Butter scarce and firm at 36@40c for fresh. Cheese steady at 14½@15c. Eggs 30c. Clover seed firmer; holders now ask 12c; flax dull at $2. Apples and peaches unchanged. Coffee dull and prices 1c lower. Sugar ½c lower. Gold 136½ buying. The money market continues close at 10@12 per cent. for best paper.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, December 3.—Tobacco firm and unchanged. Cotton dull at 13c; buyers now offer but 12½c. Flour unsettled and nominal; accurate quotations cannot be given. Wheat held firmer, but business very small; $2 40@2 50 for prime to choice fall; $1 80@1 90 for do spring. Corn dull at 95@98c for shelled; 86@89c for ear. Oats unchanged at 72@72½c. Barley higher at $1 37½@1 55 for good to choice spring. Rye scarce and higher at $1 46@1 50. Pork held higher at $21. Bacon shoulders 11@11½c. Clear sides 15@15½c; green rib sides 9½c. Lard nominal at 12¼c for choice. Hogs active at 6¼@7c. Whisky nominal at $2 05.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, November 3.—Sales of 48 hhds tobacco; lugs $6 00; medium leaf $16 00. Flour—superfine $7 75; No. 1 $11 50. Corn—ear in bulk 76@80c. Wheat $2 20@2 50. Oats 65c in bulk. Hogs, to packers, 6¾@7½c, gross. Mess Pork—old $21 50. Bacon nominal. Lard in tierces 13c. Green Hams 12½c. Bulk Shoulders 9½c; bulk clear sides 12¾@12c, packed. Cotton 13½c. Whisky in bond 35c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, December 3.—Petroleum heavy under cable advices; crude 15½@16c; refined in bond 23c on spot, and 25c deliverable during all the month. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firmer; red $2 50. Corn firmer; sales 10,000 bush old yellow at $1 40@1 42, and new at $1 10@1 30; old mixed western $1 33@1 34. Oats dull at 70@75c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, December 3.—Flour heavy. Wheat very dull and declined 5c; small sales of prime red at $2 45; white $2 65. Corn dull at yesterday's quotations; receipts small. Oats dull at 68@72c. Rye scarce; small sales at $1 50@1 60. Provisions quiet and firm.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, December 3.—Flour dull and weak; City XX $8 62@9 00; country do. $8 39@8 75; X $7 75@8 25. Wheat quiet at $1 82½ for No. 1; $1 72 for No. 2. Oats irregular at 61c for No. 2. Corn firmer at 57@58c for new shelled.

7-30 BONDS
CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE INTO
5-20 BONDS,
Or Bought at Highest Market Rates
ALSO,
Gold and Coupons,
Sterling and Continental Exchange,
For sale in sums to suit purchasers.
PH. R. MERTZ,
118 WOOD ST., NEAR FIFTH.

New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed at 136⅝.

NEW YORK, December 3—P. M.

MONEY

Easy and steady at 6@7 per cent. for call loans.

STERLING

Quiet at 109@109⅛c, gold, for first-class bills.

GOLD

Without decided change, opening at 137, advancing to 137⅛, and closing at 136⅝.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

Dull and ⅛@¼ lower. Coupons '81, 112⅛@112¼; do '62, 107⅞@108⅛; do '64, 104⅞@105⅛; do '65, 105⅛@106; do new, 107⅜@107⅝; do '67, 107⅝@107¾; 10-40s, 101¼@101¾; 7-30s, 104⅞@105⅛.

STOCKS

Stronger and more active at the close of the day, with a general advance. There was a better feeling generally, and a growing impression that there will be no contraction for November. Gold, 136⅝@137; Canton, 45@47; Cumberland, 26; Wells Express, 57@58; American, 81@82; Adams, 83½@83¾; United States, 82@83½; Merchants, 41@41½; Quicksilver, 15@15½; Mariposa, 7@9; Pacific Mail, 127¾@128; Atlantic, 118@118½; Western Union Telegraph, 32⅞@33; New York Central, 114⅛@114⅝; Erie, 71¾; Hudson, 124@124¼; Reading, 96@96⅛; Ohio certificates, 26⅝@26⅞; Wabash, 38¾@40; St. Paul, 41½@41⅝; do preferred, 61@63; Michigan Central, 110½; Michigan Southern, 80⅜@80⅝; Illinois Central, 134⅛@134½; Pittsburgh, 83⅛@83⅜; Rock Island, 97½@97⅝; Northwestern, 59½@59⅝; do preferred, 67⅝@67¾; Fort Fort Wayne, 97⅛@97⅜.

MINING SHARES

Dull and unchanged.

The *Express* reports the suspension, we hope temporary, of West, Ray, Gibbs & Hardcastle, the extensive Tea house, in consequence of heavy losses in China. Rumor reports another failure in the same trade. The *Express* also says another firm is reported failed in the Dry Goods manufacturing business on the other side of the Atlantic, in connection with a large French Dry Goods Importing firm here, which, however, will not fail, as they have large means and owe nothing. A French Ribbon importing firm is also reported failed, and a rumor is also current of the suspension of a rice dealer.

Receipts at the sub-Treasury $1,382,509; payments $3,885,577; balance $105,408,082.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, December 3.—Flour steady and quiet; business confined to the local and interior trade; we quote XX spring at $9 50@11 50; XX red winter at $11@12 60; XX and XXX white at $12 50@14 00. Wheat quiet but in better inquiry; sales No. 1 Milwaukee spring by car lots at $2 04; No. 1 red winter offered at $2 55@2 58. No. 2 held at $2 20. Corn dull and 2@3c lower; new shelled 91@92c. Oats dull and inactive and nominally lower; No. 1 State held at 63 from store. Rye nominally unchanged and the market quiet; held at $1 35@1 40 for State and Western. Barley in fair demand and firm at $1 40@1 45 for No. 2; $1 50@1 55 for No. 1 State and Canada. Petroleum—No demand for refined in bond, and market nominal; 23@24c for standard white; free 43@45c for prime light straw to white, in trade lots.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, December 3.—Owing to the municipal election the market was rather quiet, yet there is no important change to notice in prices. The only cheap article noticed on sale is a new style of print, which is selling at 8½c, and is said to be fully equal to Wamsutta goods. All standard makes of sheetings are in tight stock and held firm at 14½@15½c, as are brown drills, which command 15@16½c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, December 3.—Cotton active but lower; middling 15¼c; sales 22,000 bales; receipts 4,348 bales; exports 1,284 bales. Sugar in good demand; fair 10c; yellow clarified 13½c. Molasses active and improved; common 45@55c.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, December 3.—Flour quiet. Wheat nominally unchanged; sales 1,500 bush amber Canada at $1 40. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats inactive and unchanged. Rye $1 60 for western. Mess pork, lard and highwines unchanged.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, December 3.—Cotton dull at 13@13½c. Corn—Whole range 85@90c. Hay firmer at $25@26. Oats firm at 70@75c. Flour—Superfine $7 50. Pork $22. Shoulders 12½c; clear sides scarce at 16½c. Lard dull at 13@13½c.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Wheeling.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., December 3, 1867.

The Leni Leoti arrived from Parkersburg this morning. The Little Jim Reese sailed from Bellaire and passed up to Pittsburgh. The Rover, Dew Drop and Express departed for Parkersburg. The tow boat Venture passed down with barges after dusk. It has been thawing during the day. River four feet and rising slowly. Weather pleasant overhead.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, December 3, 1867.

About four feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy and cool.

Greensboro reports the river at two feet six inches in the channel and rising very slow. It is snowing some. P.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, December 3.—The river is falling. Weather cloudy.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, December 3.—The weather is very wet and mild.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, December 3.—The river is stationary. Steady rain.

RIVER NEWS.

STEAMERS ARRIVED AND DEPARTED.

Arrived.

Fayette	Donaldson	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmack	Brownsville.
Chieftain	Hendrickson	Brownsville.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Elisha Bennett	Cox	Brownsville.

Departed.

Fayette	Donaldson	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmack	Brownsville.
E. Bennett	Cox	Brownsville.
Elector	Phillips	Brownsville.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.

THE RIVER AND MATTERS ALONG THE WHARF.—Business along the Monongahela wharf below the Suspension Bridge was not very active. Among the boats loading were the Argosy, Armenia and barges No. 1 and No. 2, owned by the towboat Davage are receipting for New Orleans and will be among the first boats to leave. The fine light draught steamer Leni Leoti, Captain Hamilton, leaves this day at noon for Parkersburg and intermediate points.

ALL the boats in the Missouri river are making for winter quarters.

THE first snow of the season at Omaha occurred on the 28th of last month.

MR. W. P. GORDON, an old pilot, but farming for two years past near Bunker Hill, Illinois, has returned to St. Louis to resume his old profession.

A RESUME of accidents from snags in the Missouri river during only four weeks past results as follows: The Amanda, sunk and burned; J. H. Lacy, Amaranth, Jennie Brown, Waverly and Viola Belle sunk, and the Nymph blew up.

THE barkeeper of the Amanda after having been on that boat when she sunk, was a passenger on both the Waverly and Viola Belle at the time a similar accident occurred to them. He is now on the way to St. Louis on the Antelope.

AGROUND.—The towboat Allegheny No. 4, bound for Parkersburg, was aground at Blennerhassett at last account. She has a contract to transport 1,000 government wagons to St. Louis. From present indications of the weather and river, she will hardly execute the contract this year.

NASHVILLE.—The *Gazette* of Saturday says: River last evening showed slight symptoms of swelling. Weather in the morning was cloudy and rainy, but about noon the wind changed, and a cold northwester is sensibly felt. Wm. D. Davis, of Paducah, an old steamboat clerk, died recently at Vicksburg from yellow fever.

OMAHA, November 30.—The steamer Benton, from the mountains, arrived here last night. She brought down 175 passengers and a large amount of treasure, and the majority of the passengers from the steamer Imperial, which remains near Fort Randall. The river here is ice-gorged. The Benton will remain here over winter unless the weather moderates.

THE following notice is published in the New Orleans papers of Thursday, over the signature of the Secretary of the Board of Underwriters of that city: In conformity with a resolution, and the conditions of Open River Cotton Policies with companies comprising this Board, the valuation of cotton on and after the 1st proximo will not exceed one hundred dollars per bale until further notice.

CAIRO, December 1.—The Alpha brought eighty tons freight, to be reshipped on the independent boats below. None being here she stores on the wharf-boat. The Sam Brown, St. Louis to New Orleans, arrived with four barges of produce. No other arrivals during the past twenty-four hours. River stationary. Light rain, freezing as it falls. Mercury 12 degrees.

Monday's Cincinnati *Gazette* says:

VERDICT IN THE FLATBOAT CASE.—Before Judge Storer and a Jury. Arnold Wyatt vs. Wash. Kerr et. al. This suit, already reported, was to recover for the loss of a flat-boat sunk by the steamboat Golden Era, near Gallipolis, in 1865. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, assessing the value of the boat at $350, the furniture at $150.

ST. LOUIS, November 30, Noon.—River stationary here, and a rapid decline expected from the intense cold. At Quincy and Keokuk, private telegrams report the river falling rapidly. Navigation above St. Louis is assuming a critical aspect. Shipments southward are light, with excessive and increasing tonnage. The old Johnsonville packets will probably be sold to the new Sioux City and Rocky Mountain Navigation Company. Boats on the Missouri are making for winter quarters.

MOBILE.—The *Times*, of the 28th, says:

Three feet six inches at Montgomery and rising. Accounts from the Bigbee and Warrior, still the same old "seven and six"—low water and slowly getting lower. The two Pickensville packets, the Bicknell and Reindeer, came up from the dry dock yesterday, the former towing her companion, and both looking as bright and fresh as a May morning. Rainy and lowering; every indication of a general rise in all the rivers. The big Republic, the most extensive passenger boat that ever went up the Alabama River, will be down to-day from the creek, where she has been summering.

A MEMPHIS paper, of Thursday, has the following:

At Springfield Landing, Sunday evening, an old man named Horace Collier, evidently half crazy, went aboard the steamer Julia, to go to St. Francis river. A short time afterward he aroused the passengers by declaring that the negroes on the boat were trying to kill him. He was quieted at the time, but later, when the crew were going to the cook house for supper, he drew a revolver and commenced firing. Five shots were discharged, killing a negro named Henderson Jones, and wounding three others. Collier was arrested, and on the boat reaching Vicksburg, lodged in jail.

THE St. Louis *Republican* of the 2d, says: Wm. Devinney left yesterday for Cairo, where he will assume the responsibilities of the office of one of Capt. Williamson's boats, plying between Memphis, Cairo and Evansville. A resume of accidents from snags in the Missouri river during only four weeks past results as follows: The Amanda, sunk and burned; J. H. Lacy, Amaranth, Jennie Brown, Waverly, and Viola Belle, sunk; and the Nymph blew up. The barkeeper of the Amanda, after having been on that boat when she sunk, was a messenger on each, the Waverly and Viola Belle at the time a similar accident occurred to them. He is now on his way here on the Antelope. Freights are on the decline, flour being transported for 75c per barrel to New Orleans. The Liberty No. 4 brought a load of salt from the Ohio Yesterday. She goes back to Wheeling to-day.

MONDAY'S Cincinnati *Commercial* says: The recent cold weather caught several steamers laid up with a little water in their boilers and doctors, which had not been drained out, the engineers having doubtless been paid off before they were through with their work. We understand the machinery, more especially the doctors, of the Emma No. 3 and America was damaged by the recent freeze, almost ruining the doctors. The damage to the Emma is estimated at $1,000 and the America at $1,500. It is reported that the machinery of several other boats has been more or less damaged.

The following steamers were at the city levee last night: Columbia, Pine Grove, Melnotte, Emperor, Darling, Alaska, Ida Rees, Minneola, Lizzie Hopkins, Shamrock, Leonora No. 2, New York and Sherman.

EVANSVILLE, IND., December 1.—Cold, with a light snow-storm, followed by a drizzling rain, freezing as it fell. The river has fallen half an inch since last night. The upper end of the bar or eddy, inside the bar, is frozen over, and boys skating on it to-day. The ice is nearly an inch thick between the wharf-boats and the shore. The Linton and Chattanooga, from Cairo, and Ollie Sullivan, from Cannelton, were the only arrivals since yesterday. The Palestine turned back from French Island, transferring her passengers and freight to the Ollie Sullivan. The Ollie Sullivan left the Sam J. Hale at French Island, with her barges aground. Prospect of getting over good. Met the Silver Cloud at Newburg. The Cumberland, Capt. Ben. Howard, is about to enter the trade hence to Cairo, as a regular Tuesday and Friday packet.

MEMPHIS, December 1.—The weather is clear and very cold, and business dull. Another Vicksburg packet has laid up, also a regular Arkansas river packet. There is only one regular packet now in the Arkansas river trade. Passed down—Traber. Passed up—Louisiana, Empire, Lawrence. During the high wind yesterday, several coal and wood boats, at the mouth of Wolf river, were swamped, involving a loss of 30,000 bushels of coal and 500 cords of wood. The Lawrence got 605 bales of cotton, and the Empire 509 bales of cotton and a quantity of hides. The Louisville is aground at Campbell's Landing. It is rumored that she lost a barge. Stock of cotton 11,856 bales. Market dull; sellers awaiting the action of Congress with regard to the tax. Receipts for November 46,781, against 45,010 bales same time last year. A dispatch from Pine Bluff reports two feet in the Lower Arkansas and falling. The Great Republic took 1,600 bales of cotton for New Orleans. The B. L. Hodge arrived from New Orleans, and returns on Tuesday. The Gideon, from White river, reports a rise of a foot at Augusta. The river is stationary here, with six and one-half feet to Cairo and Vicksburg. The pilots of the Empire report the Yankee sunk at Plum Point, and badly listed, both chimneys being lost. It is supposed that she struck a wreck. The Goldfinch was rendering assistance. Two barges were near by, while two had drifted down—one to Island No. 5 and the other to Fort Pillow. The tow was bound for New Orleans. No further particulars.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Pitts. Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

Nimick & Co, 14 cars pig iron; Bryant & Caughey, 5 do do; Shoenberger & Blair, 12 cars Erie dock iron ore; Carson, Darlington & Co, 401 sks barley; J C Jenkins, 500 bbls flour; Thos Kerne, 7 bxs, 2 trunks; Bly & Pinkerton, 24 bbls oil; Godfrey & Clark, 17 coils rope, 15 sks rags; C Johnson & Sons, 36 bxs glass; J Graff & Co, 150 doz shovel handles; G Laing & Co, 19 sks feed; A W McClure, 103 bbls paper; J S Dilworth, 1 bx currants, ½ chest tea, 8 hf bbls pearl barley; Carr, McCandless & Co, 1 bx d goods; Graff, Byers & Co, 1 car fire clay; M Hyle, 1 bx tobacco; H M Henderson, 10 bbl oil; Lloyd & Black, 2 cars scrap iron; J S Newmyer & Co, 12 kegs lard; J P Hanna & Co, 2 dressed hogs; Arbuckle & Co, 10 doz brooms; D Haworth, 5 bbls pits; Culp & Shepard, 200 bbls flour; Kirkpatrick, Herron & Co, 100 bbls flour; Gregg & Clendenning, 100 bbls flour; E H Myers & Co, 2664 pkgs green hams, 60 bbls hams; J H Parker, 28 tcs hams, 23 do grease, 50 bbls lard oil, 1374 pcs shoulders; Holland Lartand, 100 bbls b hams; F Sellers & Co, 74 tcs grease, 42 bbls do, 300 tcs s p hams; Lyhmyer & Voskamp, 100 bbls flour; Haworth, McDonald & Co, 100 do do; J Gardiner & Co, 178 bbls flour; J C Lippincott, 1 bbl cracker; Schomaker & Lang, 16 bbls flour; A & D H Chambers, 4 bxs g ware; Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, 1 bx h ware; Singer, Nimick & Co, 1 bdl round steel.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—Pitts Paper Man'g Co, 155 bdls paper; Reymer, Bros & Co, 1 crate kegs; Fahnestock, Haslett & Co, 1 do; W P Townsend, 13 casks, 4 bxs, 9 bdls; Alpert & Co, 3 bxs shoes; R & A Carson, 1 bx butter; A & J Groetzinger, 2 rolls leather; McIntire & McNish, 1 car stone; W McKinley, 37 bales; Ralya & Robertson, 1 car stoves; Maer & Davidson, 1 thrashing machine and fixtures.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Nimick & Co, 8 cars pig iron; Anderson, Cook & Co, 205 blooms iron; T M Howe, 49 bbls copper ore, 9 moeses copper; John Crays, 1 bundle gates; J M Knox, 18 pumps, 167 pieces chain tubing; J R Lindsay, 2 sewing machines; Singer, Nimick & Co, 17 bundles steel; P Meckling, 4 safes powder; Weldon & Kelly, 4 water drawers, 1 bundle chairs; Bedford Chai Co, 6 bundles chairs; Dr C G Hussey, 3 bbls gasoline; J J Bender, 1 car kegs; Morganstern, 7 keg eggs; Hubbard, Bro & Co, 1 saw; Jas Beck & Co, 2 bbls cider; T Kennedy, 10 sacks barley; Wm D McGowan, 101 tons pig iron; H H Collins, 1 car pipe; Bailey, Farrell & Co, 200 water pipes; Schomaker & Lang, 100 bundles paper; Flacus & Son, 22 sks tanner's scraps, 1 roll leather; T C Jenkins, 24 sacks barley; Wood, Mathews & Co, 1 keg washers; Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co, 9 empty carboys; W J Meeks, 39 sacks rye, 28 sacks barley, 24 sacks corn; J Painter & Son, 1 car clay; Head & Metzgar, 14 bbls apples, 1 half bbl eggs, 3 bbls butter; Fetzer & Armstrong, 2 half bbls butter, 5 bbls do, 1 do beans, 3 do eggs, 13 do apples, 3 do dried apples; McBane & Anjer, 115 sacks corn; W B Traff, 2 kegs butter, 85 sacks oats, 11 sks corn, 700 do apples, 3 bbls apples, 3 do beans.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—M C Morgan, 1 box; Hahn & Hadley, 16 bxs soap; J B Dodds, 1 box rollers; B Jenney, 3 casks cheese; R T Kennedy & Bro, 1 car wheat; A Bradly, 3 bbl apples.

Pitts. Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad.

W J Meek, 178 sks rye; Wm Johnson & Co, 47 sks barley; Mitchel & Stevenson, 1 lot old metal; M McWhinney & Co, 24 sleigh runners, 5 bbls felloes; J K Smith & Co, 24 bxs starch; Hall & Speer, 1 harrow; R W Poindexter, 2 bxs, 1 bbl sundries; Meanor & Harper, 6 bbls cider; J Kent, 50 green hides, 1 bbl sheep pelts; C H Love, 16 sks barley; S Hood, 70 do do; L H Voigt & Co, 6 bbls dried peaches; Graff & Reiter, 6 bbls do; Bailey, Farrell & Co, 217 pigs lead; S Lindsay jr, & Co, 100 bbls flour, Stewart & Campbell, 1 car bones.

Per Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Keil & Kitchart, 24 sks rye, 1 do flaxseed, 1 do beans, 10 do oats; J Harchy, 2 bales hides; James Hilty, 8 pkgs produce; J C Cuddy, 8 do do; W W Morris, 1 box mdse; H Woodsides, 4 bbls scrap iron, 1 car pig iron; T C Jenkins, 18 sks buckwheat flour; Forester & McGraw, 2 cars stone; John Moorhead, 2 cars pig iron; Scots & Gisal, 29 sks wheat, 41 do oats, 61 do rye, 3 do flaxseed, 2 do clovert; Monongahela House, 8 pkgs marketing; W M Gormley, 60 bbls salt; Various owners, 4 cars marketing.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

Lorenz & Weightman, 1 car sand; T B Young & Co, 1 car lumber; H Walters, 4 bbls beans, M Delaig, 12 roll leather; Watt & Wilson, 2 kegs nails; G H Anderson & Co, 6 rolls leather; J Schultz, 2 do; Markle, Dickson, 65 bdls paper, Lloyd & Black, 4 screen bearers; J Mooney, 60 bbls cement; D R Eckert, 12 do do; F Britton, 58 bdls walnut railing.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Pitts Brownv. and Geneva People's Line.

Faulkner & Irwin, 1 table; D Byers, 1 horse and buggy; W G Bane, 5 bbl cider; Pat Gallagher, 5 bbls whisky; A F Gaiser, 175 bxs w glass; E N Stevens, 5 sks rags, 9 do oats; Butler & Christ, 1 box wine.

Pitts. Brownv and Geneva U. S. Mail Line.

S P Shriver & Co, 1 box sugar, 2 bbls do, 1 box cheese, 1 sk flour, 2 bbls apples, 1 do potatoes; W McKee & Co, 50 new flour bbls; R H Conway, 39 sks oats; W J Towers, 4 pkgs produce; Schomaker & Lang, 79 sks oats, 4 bxs w glass; Lapsley, Baker & Craft, 1 box cigars; Edmondson & Co, 1 pkg bedding; John Flack, 378 bxs glass; F McGlaughlin, 4 bbls whisky; E C Schmertz, 9 bxs w glass; H Lider, 4 dressed hogs.

RIVER PACKETS.

Monongahela River.

1867 MONONGAHELA RIVER 1867
PITTSBURGH,
BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA
MAIL LINE.
PACKET COMPANY,
Will run four elegant side-wheel Passenger Packets.
ELISHA BENNETT ... M. A. COX.
FAYETTE ... CAPT. F. DONALDSON.
GALLATIN ... CAPT. A. S. CARLISLE.
FRANKLIN ... CAPT. E. W. CARMACK.
TELEGRAPH ... CAPT. D. BOUGHER.
To all Points on the Monongahela River, leaves Pittsburgh daily at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. No Commission on Eastern Freights.
J. L. MOORHOUSE, AGENT, PITTSBURGH.
LEVI COLVIN, Brownsville.

TO ALL POINTS ON THE MONONGAHELA RIVER.
PEOPLE'S LINE.
1867. 1867.
The new and elegant side wheel Passenger Packets
CHIEFTAIN ... CAPT. J. L. HENDRICKSON.
ELECTOR ... CAPT. ROBT. PHILLIPS.
LEAVE PITTSBURGH DAILY AT 5 P. M.
Wharfboat foot of Grant street.
No Commission on Eastern Freight.
WM. G. BANE, AGENT.

Marietta and Parkersburg.

PITTSBURGH, WHEELING
Marietta and Parkersburg Line.
1867. 1867.
Leave Company's Wharfboat, foot of Wood street, Daily at 12 M.
MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS.
J. N. M'CULLOUGH ... GEO. D. MOORE, Master.
TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.
LENI LEOTI ... J. HAMILTON, Master.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
GREY EAGLE ... C. L. BRENNAN, Master.
Freight will be received at all hours by
tf JAMES COLLINS, Agent.

Muskingum River Packet Line

For Wheeling, Marietta and Zanesville.
Leaves Pittsburgh Every TUESDAY—4 P. M.
Leaves Zanesville Every FRIDAY—8 A. M.
The new and splendid passenger steamer JULIA No. 2, Captain WM. COULSON, will leave as announced above. For freight or passage apply on board or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agent.

New Orleans.

For New Orleans.
ON THE FIRST RISE.
The splendid towboat MARY DAVAGE, Barges Davage, Nos. 1 and 2, Capt. HUGH CAMPBELL, will leave on first rise in the river.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
C. BARNES, Agent.

St. Louis Advertisement.

1867. 1867
NORTHERN LINE
FROM
ST. LOUIS TO ST. PAUL.
One of these elegant Steamers leaves St. Louis daily for St. Paul and all intermediate points on the Upper Mississippi River. Through receipts for freight and Passengers given by Pittsburgh Line Boats, connecting with Northern Line at St. Louis, thus enabling consignees to get their freight through without delay and at lowest rates.
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, JOHN FLACK, Agents, or to R. C. GRAY.

JAS. H. HOLMES,
GENERAL STEAMBOAT AGENT,
OFFICE, 35 MONROE STREET,
WHEELING, W. VA.

JOHN M. COOPER ... JOS. KAYE ... HENRY BIRS.
JOHN M. COOPER & CO.,
BRASS FOUNDERS,
Steam and Gas Fitters,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PUMPS AND BRASS WORK,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; DEALERS IN
Gas Fixtures and Tubing
OF ALL KINDS.
Cor. of Pike and Walnut Sts.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Call and examine our Steam Pump before purchasing elsewhere. It is plain and substantial; equal if not superior to any Pump now in use.

PITTSBURGH
LAMP AND GLASS COMPANY.
NO. 23 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.
JOHN H. BOYTS & CO.,
(SUCCESSORS TO JOHN ROSS & CO.,)
Manufacturers of all kinds of
LAMPS, LAMP BASES, CHIMNEYS, LANTERNS, &c.
Also, dealers in everything pertaining to the Lamp Trade. TUMBLERS, TABLE WARE, WINDOW GLASS, and everything in the Glass Line.

AUCTION SALES.

SMITHSON, PALMER & CO., 55 and 57 Fifth St.

WYLIE STREET PROPERTY
AT AUCTION.
On TUESDAY, December 10, at 10 A. M., on the premises, will be sold the very desirable Lot of Ground fronting 20 feet on Wylie street (being No. 8, near Fifth street), and extending back 54 feet 8 inches, on which is erected the three-storied Brick House of seven Rooms and Storeroom, at present occupied by Louis Sussman, Clothier.
Terms, $3,000 cash; balance without interest, on July 1st, 1868.
This property being so centrally located for business purposes should attract the attention of parties desiring a paying investment.
SMITHSON, PALMER & CO., Aucts.,
55 and 57 Fifth street.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY
ON HANCOCK STREET, AT AUCTION,
ON
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10, AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.
On the premises, will be sold the conveniently located Lot of Ground, No. 25 Hancock street, opposite Christ M. E. Church, having a front of 45 feet, and extending back 45 feet, with privilege of 10 feet side alley; on which is erected a brick double Dwelling House, having nine rooms, in good condition, with gas and water throughout; marble mantels in parlors, good cellars, &c. For convenience to business, desirability of neighborhood, or as a paying investment for business men or capitalists there is at present no more desirable property offered.
For terms and further particulars call at office of
SMITHSON, PALMER & CO., Aucts.,
55 and 57 Fifth street.

TRUSTEE'S SALE,
RARE AND VALUABLE BOOKS,
AT AUCTION
CATALOGUE SALE OF THE PRIVATE LIBRARY OF THE LATE A. KIRK LEWIS, ESQ.
ON
MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 9th.
AT 7½ O'CLOCK.
And continuing EACH EVENING until all are disposed of, at MASONIC HALL AUCTION ROOMS, 55 and 57 Fifth street.
The catalogue embraces many of the finest editions of modern authors: Irving's Works; Marshall's Life of Washington, Bohn's London editions; Prescott's History and Lives, 14 vols; Audubon's Quadrupeds of America; Audubon's Birds of America; Household Words; Colton's Atlas of the World, 2 vols; Bancroft's History of the United States, 8 vols; Squier's Works; 19 volumes of Harper's Magazine, bound, &c., &c.
An examination of the catalogue will exhibit many other works of interest to the general reader, while to the curious collector we would say you can find Hogarth's Complete Works, Imperial folio; Hamilton's Painted Vases; Wilkes' Gallery of Engravings; British Gallery of Pictures; Sir Walter Raleigh's History of the World, &c., &c.
The entire collection will be arranged for inspection on day of sale. Catalogues may be obtained at office of HILL BURGWIN, Esq., No. 143 Fourth street, or at office of
SMITHSON, PALMER & CO., Auct's,
55 and 57 Fifth street.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF WILLOW GROVE BREWERY, FURNISHMENT AND GROUNDS, AT AUCTION.
On SATURDAY, December 7th, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, will be sold per order of Messrs. John White, Jr., and James Reese, Trustees, the valuable property known as "Willow Grove Brewery," situate in Duquesne Borough, on line of Western Penna. Railroad, opposite Hare's Island and between Allegheny city and Sharpsburg, comprising 5 acres and 31 perches, more or less, on which is erected the nearly new and very completely arranged Ale Brewery, having all the late improvements in machinery requisite for carrying on an extensive business. Also the stock of Ales, Barrels, one pair of fine Black Horses, one pair of Mules, three Wagons, Harness, &c., &c.
If desired the property will be sold entire, or if preferred, the Brewery and entire Furnishment and one Acre of Ground will be disposed of separately. This building could readily be converted into a Lager Beer Brewery, being built against the hill, rendering the making of Vaults an easy matter; being supplied with an abundance of spring water.
The remainder of this property (4 acres, 31 perches) will be sold separately. To parties desiring a paying investment this could be sub-divided into Lots suitable for private residences, being in an excellent neighborhood, convenient to either city. It is proposed to erect a bridge from this point to connect with Wainwright street, Lawrenceville.
Terms on movable property cash; on Brewery and grounds, one-half cash, balance in one and two years, with interest, secured by Bond and Mortgage.
SMITHSON, PALMER & CO., Aucts.,
55 and 57 Fifth street.

VALUABLE
BUSINESS PROPERTY,
ON FIRST AND SECOND STS., AT AUCTION.
On THURSDAY, December 5th, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises, will be sold the valuable Lot of Ground, fronting 20 feet on First street, being No. 96, and extending back 80 feet to an alley, on which is erected the large two and a half storied Fire Proof Building, which has been accepted by the U. S. Government as a bonded warehouse.
ALSO—Those two desirable Lots of Grounds, Nos. 168 and 170 Second st., each having a front of 20 feet, and extending back 80 feet to an alley, on which is erected the large two and a half storied Brick Warehouse, having double cellars and well of water. This building could be at a trifling expense converted into a superior machine shop.
ALSO—One powerful Engine and large Boiler, and nearly all the necessary machinery for a brewery or distillery (contained in above building).
Terms on Property—One-third cash, balance in one and two years, with interest, secured by bond and mortgage. Engine and Machinery on same terms if purchased with the building; separately cash, or short bankable paper. Brewers, distillers, merchants and capitalists are specially invited to examine this property.
SMITHSON, PALMER & Co., Auct'rs,
55 and 57 Fifth street.

STOCK SALES.

JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO.,
Stock and Real Estate Brokers and Auctioneers.
Are prepared to sell at Auction, Stocks, Bonds and all kinds of Securities, Real Estate, Household Furniture, &c., either on the premises or at the Board of Trade Rooms. Particular attention paid as heretofore to the sale of Real Estate at Private Sale. Sales of Real Estate in the country attended. Office 108 FOURTH ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

GEO. H. HOLTZMAN,
REAL ESTATE, STOCK
AND
Insurance Broker.
STOCKS, BONDS,
MORTGAGES, NOTES, &c.,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
INSURANCE on Life or Property obtained in the Safest Companies.
GEO. H. HOLTZMAN,
146 WOOD STREET, (Board of Trade Rooms,) Pittsburgh, Pa. d*

GRAFF, BYERS & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Bar, Tank and Sheet Iron,
HAMMERED
RAILROAD AXLES,
Gas Pipe,
FOR CONVEYING STEAM, WATER AND GAS. ALSO,
OIL WELL TUBING.
WAREHOUSE,
98 WATER AND 132 FIRST STS.,
PITTSBURGH

MARVIN'S CRACKERS
ARE
Superior to All Others.
BOSTON CRACKERS,
WINE CRACKERS,
SODA CRACKERS,
OYSTER CRACKERS,
FARINA CRACKERS,
WATER CRACKERS (J. Davis),
BUTTER CRACKERS (J. Davis),
SUGAR CRACKERS (J. Davis),
GRAHAM CRACKERS,
DYSPEPSIA CRACKERS,
CREAM CRACKERS,
GRAHAM WAFERS,
MILK BISCUIT,
GINGER SNAPS,
PILOT BREAD,
CRACKER MEAL,
ALMOND NUTS,
FANCY CRACKERS,
GINGER CAKES,
JUMBLES.
NO. 91 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

SNOWDON WORKS,
Brownsville, Pa.
J. N. SNOWDON,
MACHINIST,
ENGINE BUILDER
AND
STEAMBOAT CONTRACTOR
Having leased the well-known Works formerly carried on by John Snowdon & Sons, and possessing ample facilities for completing contracts in the above line, I am now prepared to engage for work to be done on the best terms and in the shortest time possible. I propose to BUILD STEAMBOATS ENTIRE or furnish any part of the Machinery.
I would especially ask attention to my facilities for, and experience in, the construction of
IRON VESSELS,
For which I am prepared to contract.
Refer to the manufacturers and business men of Pittsburgh generally.
J. N. SNOWDON,
BROWNSVILLE, PA.

A. H. ENGLISH & CO.,
No. 98 Fourth Street,
Publishers of OSGOOD'S READERS, DEAN'S ARITHMETIC, BURT'S GRAMMAR AND COWLEY'S COPY BOOKS. Also, manufacturers of BLANK BOOKS. BOOK BINDING executed in all its forms. A large stock of STATIONERY constantly on hand. cod

AUCTION SALES.

A. LEGGATE, 159 Federal street, Allegheny.
DRY GOODS AT AUCTION.
DRY GOODS
AT AUCTION.
Will be sold at the AUCTION HOUSE, 159 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY,
EVERY AFTERNOON THIS WEEK,
AT 2 O'CLOCK.
A large consignment of WOOLEN GOODS, including
SHAWLS, CLOTHS, BLANKETS,
FURS, UNDERCLOTHING,
AND OTHER
Seasonable Goods,
In quantities to suit consumers. The special attention of buyers is invited to these very attractive sales.
A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer,
159 Federal street, Allegheny.

MANUFACTURERS.

W. T. JAQUITH ... L. O. LIVINGSTON ... W. H. BURT.
LIVINGSTON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Fine Ornamental and Machine Castings,
Steam and Gas Fittings,
Loose Butt and Shutter Hinges, all sizes.
Improved Sash Pulleys & Weights,
Badgley's Patent Carriage Jacks, &c.
We warrant our work equal in point of finish and smoothness to best Eastern manufacture. Orders may be left at our WORKS, corner of Washington avenue and Sedgwick street, Allegheny city, or sent through Pittsburgh Postoffice, and receive prompt attention.

Mackintosh, Hemphill & Co.
Founders and Machinists,
IRON CITY WORKS,
COR. PIKE AND O'HARA AND PIKE AND WALNUT STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA.
MANUFACTURERS OF
BLAST ENGINES,
ROLLING MILL ENGINES,
SAW, GRIST AND PLANING MILL ENGINES,
ROLLING MILL AND OTHER MACHINERY,
CASTINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
Prompt attention given to REPAIRS.

DASH, WRIGHT & CO.,
Sheffield Cutlery Works,
SOHO BRIDGE, PITTSBURGH,
MANUFACTURERS OF THEIR
PATENT PEN KNIFE AND SCISSORS COMBINED.
Also, Pen and Pocket Cutlery. Cutlery repaired at short notice; also, Tailors' Shears Ground and Set. All orders left at the store of G. W. DASH, No. 1 Merchant's Hotel Building, Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa., will receive prompt attention. tf

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO. PURE WHITE LEAD PITTSBURGH
WHITE LEAD,
RED LEAD,
LITHARGE
AND
ZINC.
DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.,
WHITE LEAD WORKS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, LITHARGE AND ZINC.
Office, 9 SMITHFIELD ST., Monongahela House.

ROBERT C. TOTTEN ... NATHANIEL R. ROSS.
FULTON FOUNDRY.
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Warehouse, 121 Wood street.
TOTTEN & CO.,
Successors to Joseph Pennock and Pennock & Totten. Manufacturers of Chill Rolls, warranted; Nail Machines, Soft Rolls, Squeezers, Puddling Heating and Tunneling Furnace Plates, of improved patterns, plain and corrugated; Bar, Boiler and Plate Iron Shears and Punches, of latest improved patterns, Rolling Mill Castings and Heavy Machinery generally.
Gas Retorts, Oil Stills, Hot Blast Pipes, Sugar Kettle; House Fronts and Window Heads; Gas and Water Pipe, either bowl or flange; Rolls turned, and all fitting done to order. A large assortment of Gearing, with patterns purchased from the Fort Pitt Foundry. Sole manufacturers for Allegheny County of Helme's Patent Benzole Burner, adapted to all heating purposes. ja31-g7

SWORD'S
Self Tempering Steam Power
BRICK MACHINE,
MANUFACTURED BY THE
PITTSBURGH BRICK MACHINE
AND
BRICK MANUFACTURING CO.
This Machine takes the clay direct from the bank, (without the preparation, by soaking, necessary for "soft mud" machines), and tempers it thoroughly, pressing, in steel moulds, brick stiff enough to be packed up eight high in the yard as made. For cutting with the trowel, bearing hard usage, and making a strong, true wall, there are no better brick known. The cost of making them by this machine is from 60 cents to $1 10 per 1,000, according to the rates of wages. This we guarantee. The machine is built entirely of iron and steel; and in the best style for strength and permanent use in working clay. Apply for circulars, giving full information, at the office,
250 LIBERTY STREET, 2d Story,
Near the Union R. R. Depot,
d* Pittsburgh, Pa.

WASHINGTON WORKS,
OFFICE:
No. 12 SMITHFIELD, COR. FIRST STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ROBINSON, REA & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BLAST ENGINES,
BOAT AND STATIONARY ENGINES,
STEAM HAMMERS,
ROLLING MILL CASTINGS, of all descriptions.
MACHINERY AND CASTINGS, of every description.
BLAKE'S ROCK AND ORE CRUSHER,
BOILERS AND SHEET IRON WORKS.
Agents for "GIFFARD'S" INJECTOR for Feeding Boilers.

KENSINGTON IRON WORKS.
LLOYD & BLACK,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Best Common Refined Charcoal and Juniata Bloom Iron.
MERCHANT BAR, ROUND AND SQUARE IRON;
HOOP, BAND AND SHEET IRON;
BOILER PLATE IRON;
ANGLE AND T IRON;
CYLINDER, GUARD AND FINGER IRON;
DRAG AND DROPPER BARS;
SMALL T RAILS, 20, 16 and 14 pounds to the Yard.
WROUGHT CHAIRS and SPIKES for same;
FLAT RAILS, Punched and Countersunk;
COAL SCREEN IRON;
NAILS AND SPIKES;
Warehouse and Office at the Works,
GREENOUGH STREET,
A continuation of First street, above Ross street, adjoining the City Gas Works, Pittsburgh, Pa. Orders left in Box at No. 89 Water street, will receive prompt attention.

JUNIATA IRON WORKS.
SHOENBERGER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CUT NAILS AND SPIKES,
BOILER PLATE, SHEET IRON,
AND
PATENT HAMMERED
Horse and Mule Shoes,
Would call especial attention to our Shoes, which we claim to be of a
Very Superior Quality.
Offices: 93 WATER ST., and at 116 ETNA STREET, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—A SECOND HAND DOUBLE CYLINDER PRESS. Size of bed, 33x46. Address COMMERCIAL.